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VOL. XXXI.

Maine Larmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, { Editors.

Our do ne, our Chantry, and our Brother Man

Is there any Nutriment in Cobs?

and other farm stock, and the results of some ex-

that for those animals that chew the cud, corn

with the other meal is taken into the first stom-

cob, thence passes into the gizzard, where it un-

dergoes a grinding process which is somewhat

like the chewing of the cud, and thus rendered

fine and well prepared for final digestion.

of potash and some phosphate of lime.

into the system undiluted or alone.

The following table shows about the amount of

the several proximate organic bodies thrown

away in rejecting the cob, calculated from the

1,000 lbs. of ears contain 200 lbs. of cob, and 800 lbs.

ot grain. 200 lbs. cob 800 lbs. grain 1,000 lbs. ears

51,856

37.136

45,404

1.518

ach, is there digested in part with the water, successful.

periments in regard to their nutritive properties.

ishment in cobs? I have been experimenting a winter, covering various subjects pertaining to

gard to cob meal as a feed for cattle, horses, hogs total 15,821,305 bush; tobacco, total 267,302,770

The sum and substance of our observations are, three and a quarter million gallons of sorghum

and cob meal is a valuable food, and the cobs are molasses, the estimated amount for this year be-

and cob meal is a valuable food, and the cobs are an addition to the nutritive qualities of the corn, and the cobs are an addition to the nutritive qualities of the corn, the heavy frosts which produced such bad effects the deavy frosts which produced such bad effects

too much to be thrown away. For those that do not chew the cud, we do not value the cob meal very highly. Thus, for cattle and sheep, the cob

softens it very essentially, and when brought up by the ruminating process into the mouth again

and chewed or ground over leisurely, is admira-

bly prepared for full digestion when swallowed The fall has, in almost every section of the several

into the other parts of the stomach, and thus States, been propitious, and despite the large

rendered a valuable addition to the accompanying food. Fowls also are benefitted by cobs ground

But for hogs and horses, whose food, after it one of the best articles extant for marking sheep.

ization or grinding, but passes directly to the digestive organs, it does not prove so valuable, York, lately sold a lot of cheese, numbering eight

acted upon by the gastric juices alone. It there- amounted to nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

ed with the other more digestable food. The nearly through it on the rounded side. These

greater, part, however, as our friend L. D. ob- hoies will contain sufficient salt and the troughs

pected, very similar results. The best, we think, in preference to seeding with the smaller grains,

is by Dr. Salisbury, which we give below. His and says if grass seed is sown with grain the grain

analysis, it will be perceived, gives the propor- should be cut while green so as not to exhaust the

It may be well to say that for mineral, or inor- AGRICULTURAL DOSING. Among the recent sci-

ganic substances, cobs contain a large proportion entific agricultural suggestions is one for employ-

Although the following remarks may seem on the same principle that iron is prescribed to

Salisbury's views in full.

Hor Crop. The crop of hops in New England
It is well known, says he, that the manure of will exceed that of last year by 2,000 bales. The

animals varies in quantity with the food which Maine hops in quality are the best in the market, they cat. Generally, manure is richer in nitro- as our soil and climate, is peculiarly adapted to

genous bodies and less rich in non-nitrogenized their culture. The yield is large and the quality

greater proportion (though I do not know as this PATENT OFFICE HUMBUG. The Rural New

has actually been demonstrated) of one hundred Yorker says that we are about to have a repetition

nounds of nitrogenous bodies would be assimilated of the folly so long perpetrated by the Agricul-

by the system, if it were mixed with five hundred tural Bureau in the importation and distribution

pounds of non-nitrogenized matter, and still more, of common and worthless seeds and plants through

somewhat prolix, we think it better to give Dr. the human subject when the blood is poor.

tion of organic substances which they contain. soil and injure the first crop of grass.

matter than the food consumed. Probably, a fine this year.

It should be borne in mind that it is as essen- hoped that it was ended.

once passes the teeth, receives no further pulver- It is cheap, durable and bright.

There is a decrease from last year of about

ture sugar from the best, which we hope may be

The crops for 1864, of which any estimate can

Our Item Chapter.

COAL-TAR FOR MARKING SHEEP. The Prairie

Farmer recommends the use of coal-tar, as being

ing sulphate of iron for improving chalky soils.

Hop Crop. The crop of hops in New England

little with different kinds of feed, and among the agricultural interests of the country.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

Dickering.

thing is really worth, there is a revulsion of feel-

ing, which no charm in his mann r can drive

away. Unlike the case of the French shop woman,

And yet all this is to be met (and conquered, 1

sisted upon a deduction of two cents a bashel in the price of his potatoes, in view of a quart of

small ones, that had insinuated themselves in the

interstices: I think I hear his horse-laugh now.

as he replied-"Why, sir, it's the way he grew

tion I am inclined to think it was well based. As

I said, often as possible. I accomplish this business

much as he gave-unless he were a jockey; I

"D'n know as you know it, but sich hosses an't

"Put that pony to a heavy cart, and he would't

"You are mistaken; he's a capital cart-horse.

"They're gittin' a fancy for bigger hosses."

"Morn'in, Squire."

"Bin a lookin' at y'er hoss."

"Middlin' lump of a hoss."

No, perfectly sound."

"Don't kick, dooz he?"

"Eleven."

"Work well?"

"P. rfectly well."

and take the hoss.'

"Patrick, put him up."

critters when they've a mind to be.'

- fifty more."

\$114 75

off hind leg.
"An't much of a hoss coctor, be ye!"

"Them little Kanucks is apt to kick."

work off by pulling out my watch. "What time o' day's got to be?"

Silence, and an impatient movement, which I

"Thunder; I must be a goin'; should like to

"A hundred dollars is the price, and I gave

"Don't say! Gave a thundering sight too

"Look o' here, Squire;—ef you was to say—something—like—seventy, or—seventy-five dollars, now,—there might be some use in talkin'."
"Not one bit of use," (impatiently)—turning

"-Say, Squire,—ever had him to a plow?"

"Fractious any? Them Kanucks is contrary

"He is quite gentle."
"That's a good p'int; but them that's worked till they git quiet, kinder gits the spirit lost out

"Seven."
"Well—I guess he is; a good many figgers

"Patrick you had better put this horse up."
"Hold on, Squire," and taking out his purse,

he counts out—"seventy—eighty—and a five—and two— and a fifty—there, Squire, 'tant worth talkin' about; I'll split the difference with ye,

and the horse is entering the stable again, when he breakes out explosively—
"—Well, Squire, here's your money; but you're the most thunderin' oneasy man for a dicker that I ever traded with—I'll say that for

And the horse is transferred to his keeping

"S'pose you throw in the halter and blanket, Squire, don't ye?"
"Give him the halter and blanket, Patrick."

"And, Patrick, you 'ant nary old curry-comb you don't use, you could let me have?"

"Squire, you're a clever man. Got most through

"Well, I'm glad on't. Had kinder ketchin'

And with this return to general and polite con-

"Give him a curry-comb, Pat."

weather up our way."

so saleable as they was a spell back."

"Good morning.

Agricultural Statistics. The monthly report for October, from the Agricultural Department is only received in time to allow us to make use of whatever is worthy of quires, &c. By so doing you will greatly oblige READER.

North Yarmouth, Nov. 28, 1863.

Note. Does our correspondent refer to what stermed the third that the third hards a number of extracts:

Sometime extracts: notice, in this number. There is nothing specially valuable or interesting. The Commissioner acknowledges the growing interest of the farmers and Agricultural Societies in co-operating with

the Department, by furnishing the necessary stais termed the "high bush" cranberry, which grows upright, somewhat resembling a shrub, or life—there will come to him a necessity for bar-A private letter from L. D., has the following tistics for the monthly report, and says he shall postscript attached to it: "Is there any nour-continue these statistical inquiries through the does he mean cranberries of the common vine va-riety, but grown on high ground or upland. He will notice in our lest, and, other late, numbers. will notice in our last and other late numbers, Frenchwoman with her hand full of gloves, beother substances, with corn and cob meal. My hogs eat it very well when it is cooked, and is den is held to be necessary, and about twenty several articles in relation to their cultivation, hind her dainty counter, asks the double of what warm. It swells them pretty full, but it seems to pass away undigested. My cattle and horses eat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well, but it is rather laxative to the cat it very well well well well as the cat it very well well well as the cat it very well well well well as the cat it very well well well as the cat it very well well well well well as the cat it very well well well well well as the cat it very well well well well as the cat it very well well well well as the cat it very well well well as the cat it very well well well well as the cat it very well well as the cat it very well well as the cat it very well well well as the cat it very well well as the cat it very well well well as the cat it very well well as the cat it very well well as the cat it very well as the cat it ver and we hope soon to receive more definite accounts her goods are worth, you are no-way surprised. of the methods pursued by different cultivators, which we shall lay before our readers. There seems to be quite an interest excited in the subhorses. I am in doubt in regard to the value of bushels; total in loyal States 452,446,128 bush.; ject, which we hope may lead to some good re-We have several times given our views in results .- EDS.

Superphosphate---Query.

Messrs. Editors :- Will you inform me if su- I feel like passing them-on the other side of the

Note. We should recommend to spread the manure broadcast and drop or apply the superphosphate in hills or drills, according to the crop ten thousand a year of income, should have into be grown.-Eps.

For the Maine Farmer. Cultivation of Beans.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have noticed in your pa-MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have noticed in your pater during the past season, some articles in relation to raising beans, and having had some experimenting upon the best method to raise and secure the crop, I offer a few words to raise and secure the crop, I offer a few words. perience in experimenting upon the best method to raise and secure the crop, I offer a few words for publication. From actual trial I am convinced that the most profitable way to raise beans is to plant by themselves. When planted with corn, every farmer knows that they ripen very uneven, and that they damage the corn crop. I have abundant proof, furnished by several season's trial, by planting a portion of my corn field with them, and the remainder unplanted, producing the same result invariably, the yield of corn being from twenty to twenty-five per cent. up with corn in a somewhat similar manner, in effect. The corn and cob meal is softened in the ducing the same result invariably, the yield of corn being from twenty to twenty-five per cent you now name a hundred dollars as his price. I more where the beans were not planted. I was more where the beans were not planted. I was led to make these trials by hearing a wealthy never expect to. digestive organs, it does not prove so valuable, because what there is of it, made up of the comparatively hard fibre of the cob, is not so easily pounds each, at twelve cents a pound. The sale knew his corn crop was damaged more than his

beans profited when planted together.

My method is this: about the 5th of June I some good by its filling up the stomach, or by what is called by physiologists "the stimulus of distention," and a small portion may be assimilationally assimilation of distention," and a small portion may be assimilation. These cover the manure; a common brush, or light harrow will then smooth the surface. I then greater, part, however, as our friend L. D. observes, seems to pass out, and that too more readily on account of its laxative action.

There have been several chemical analyses of the cobs of Indian corn, with, as might be exmeds the practice of seeding land when in corn, the cobs of Indian corn, with, as might be exmeds the practice of seeding land when in corn, and the corn of the cobs of Indian corn, with a might be exmeds the practice of seeding land when in corn, with a might be extended by the corn of the cobsecution of the surface. I then draw a chain across for the rows, having them about one and a half feet apart, then with a corn planter, the piece is quickly and easily planted. When of sufficient size, the ground is lightly gone over with a hoe, no hilling being required, and the troughs draw a chain across for the rows, having them about one and a half feet apart, then with a corn planter, the piece is quickly and easily planted. When of sufficient size, the ground is lightly gone or the cobsecution. being of rapid growth, the ground is soon cover-ed by a healthy foliage, and in due time the crop will be very sure to ripen with uniformness, and producing a yield larger than can be obtained in ony other way. Chesterville, Nov. 21, 1863.

For the Maine Farmer.

Will Farming Pay in Sterile Maine. MESSRS. EDITORS:-As it is a much mooted uestion if "farming will pay in eastern Maine," abstract the follo ing from the report of the committee on Field Crops, Hancock county.

Estimated cost of cultivation, Sold 20 bushels of ears green corn, for

Net profit, Net profit per acre, Jesse Dutton on five-eighths of an acre, planted in sweet corn and marrow squashes:

if mixed with one thousand pounds, than if taken the Patent Office. This Government seed business has been a great humbug, and it was to be Green corn sold.

tial for food to contain bodies destitute of nitro- SALT BRINE FOR MANURE. Salt brine should gen. (such as starch, sugar, oil, &c.,) or those never be put in the compost heap or on the mathat go to support animal heat and respiration in nure pile. Diluted with water it makes a good the body, as it is to have nitrogen compounds to top-dressing for sprinkling upon upland grass nourish or supply the waste of the living tissues. fields. Land in which there is an excess of lime Hence, food suited best to sustain animal life, is is much benefitted by an application of salt. Net profit on five-eighth of an acre, that made up of these two classes of bodies mix- COLONIAL AGRICULTURE. The Northumberland,

ed in the proper proportion. A deficiency of the N. B. Agricultural Society appropriates fifty-six one is equally deleterious to the healthy existence pounds for expenditure this year, which is divided as a deficiency of the other, therefore we can as follows: For plowing match 13 pounds: for hardly say that one of those classes is in reality cattle show 20 pounds; for apple trees from Canmore essential to the maintenance of life than ada 20 pounds, and for vetches from England 3 the other. They both seem to perform equally pounds.

important offices. If this view be taken, the cob DESSICATED POTATOES. Nearly a thousand cannot be regarded as deficient in those bodies bushels of potatoes are concentrated daily at the which contribute to respiration and nutrition. dessicating factory in Portland.

Cattle Fastenings.

What is the best method of confining cattle in their stables? This question was asked through our columns a few weeks since, and as none of our correspondents have yet given their opinion contain 128,902 Sugar and extract. upon the subject we propose to say a few words in relation to the different methods employed for that purpose. The principal appliances in use for this purpose are slip-stanchions, bows, ropes

31,836 Zem,
97,260 Matter separated
5 by potash.
38,655 Albumen.
976 Casein.
30,534 Dextrine or gum. Well constructed slip-stanchions are undoubtedly the safest, most expeditious, and convenient method yet adopted, and extensive dairy larmers, 7,400 Glutinous matter. after trying various methods, have permanently We have thus given, for the consideration of adopted it. It possesses another advantage our friend, and all there interested in the ques-cleanliness—which, in a dairy is a great desideration, such practical and scientific information as tum, as the animals cannot move backward and we have at hand, and hope it will be satisfactory. lie down in their own manure. But in spite of My Farm of Edgewood: A country book by Ik.

Marvel, (D. G. Mitchell;) author of "Reveries of a Bachelor, &c." New York, Charles Scrib
ience to the animals. The immovable stanchion This is one of the most readable additions to the animal is obliged to maintain, without any agricultural literature that has been made for many months. Judging from his previous works

The old-fashioned bow and ring, although a clumone would have expected on opening the book, to sy and inconvenient method, is safe and very comfind a flowery imaginative picture of country life, fortable for the animal, as it allows a free movewith the rough points and hard work of farm life ment of the body. The simplest form is a rope all covered up or ignored. But it is not so. Al- with an eye in one end and a knot on the other, though it is written in that peculiarly graceful, which is passed around the neck of the animal easy, readable style in which all the author's and the upright or stanchion, and tieing the knotworks are rendered, yet at the same time it is full ted end through the eye. The chain and ring of experiences and practical suggestions drawn method which is in vogue throughout the country from daily farm operations which will give it a is a neat, comfortable and secure mode of fastenplace even in the most practical farmer's library.

We have already given selections from its pages and shall continue to copy from the many valuable chapters in the work. Sent prepaid by the and where but a small stock is kept it will be

medium of your paper, give me some information about raising the high cranberry—when it should be planted, and how; what kind of soil it requires, &c. By so doing you will greatly oblige

perphosphate of lime will do as well dropped on street. manure, in the hill, as it will to drop it on

Communications.

fore acts in some degree mechanically. It does | Salt-troughs. A convenient and handy salt-

Moses Hale, Ellsworth, raised forty bushels of ears of corn on one-third of an acre; soil, light s'pose you'd be askin' as much as sixty—or—gravelly loam—this being the fifth year in corn. seventy dollars for that are hoss—wouldn't ye?"

20 do do ripe corn, 1 ton of fodder, Squashes on same ground,

Cost of seed, manure, cultivation, and interest

3 tons squashes sold,

farmers, after using muck for quite a number of years, several cords annually, is decided in the opinion that it possesses no value, except as an absorbent, and even then, that saw-dust is the best of the two. In this opinion remains the possesses are an absorbent and even then, that saw-dust is the best of the two. In this opinion remains the possesses are all of the two. In this opinion remains the part quiet, kinder gits the spirit lost out on 'em—an't so brisk when you put 'em to a waggin. Don't you find it so, Squire?' "Not at all."

"How old, Squire, did ye say he was?" (looking in his mouth again.) best of the two. In this opinion very many of our best farmers concur. Of the "salt, lime and muck mixture," about which so much "hue and cry" has been made, his experience is, that it is decidedly inert, a dull, sluggish compound.

For the Maine Farmer Household Recipes.

WATER-PROOF BOOTS AND SHOES. Take three ounces of spermaceti and melt in an earthen vessel over a slow fire; add thereto six drachms of India rubber, cut in slices, and these will presently dissolve; then add of tallow eight ounces, hogs lard two ounces, amber varnish four ounces; mix and it will be fit for use immediately. The boots or other materials to be treated, are to receive two or three coats with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result.

To Preseve Cider. When the cider in the

barrel is undergoing a lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to half or three-quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider and let the fermentation proceed until the liquid attains the right taste to suit; then add an eighth to quarter of an ounce of sulphite of lime each gallon of cider in the cask, first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, and then pouring it back into the cask, and giving it a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged up a few days, for the matter added to come incorporated with the cider, it may be used from the cask.

FIRE PROOF LADIES' DRESSES. It ought to be generally known that all ladies light dresses may be made fire proof at a mere nominal cost, by steeping them, or the linen or cotton in making them, in a diluted solution of chloride of zinc. The very finest cambric so prepared, can be held in the flame of a candle and charred to dust without the least flame. Our manufacturers should M. GREENOUGH. North Edgecomb, Nov. 1863.

Kennebec County Ag'l Society. Awards of Committee on crops and compost:—
First premium on spring wheat, J. E. Brainard, East Winthrop, \$4,00; 2d, S. Kilbreth, Manchester, \$3,00; 1st premium on corn, H. O. White, Readfield, \$4,00; 2d, John May, Winthrop, \$4,00; 1st premium on barley, S. Kilbreth, Manchester, \$3,00; 1st premium on compost, S. Kilbreth, Manchester, \$2,00; 1st premium on potatoes, H. O. White, Readfield, \$3,00.

Per order of Committee. Awards of Committee on crops and compost:

Messes. Editors:—Will you, through the agricultural attiscellang. device for the sharpening of a bargain. But while this knowledge puts me in good temper

while this knowledge puts me in good temper again with my own possessions, it sadly weakens my respect for humanity.

Amateur farmers are fine subjects for these chafferers; they yield to them without serious struggle. The extent and the manner of their losses, under the engineering abilities of those wiry old gentlemen who drive sharp bargains, is something beyond their comprehension. It would be well it harm stopped here. But this huckstering spirit is very leprous to character. It bestializes;—it breaks down the trader's own respect for himself, as much as ours. The mannar of disguisements about the cow he has to sell, will adopt the same artifices and quibbles about the opinions he wishes to enforce upon your acceptance. Let him mend by showing all the spavins in the next horse he has for sale, (there will be some, or he would never sell;) and his reformation is not altogether hopeless.

Clara of the Stack.

Care of the Stock.

When it shall become more generally understood that our cattle, while kept comfortably warm, need less feed to keep them in good condition, or that less feed is actually required, than as in most cases, there is no clearly defined natural. dition, or that less feed is actually required, than when exposed to the chills and inelemencies of the winter, it is quite probable more attention will be given to the condition of our barns, than is now by too many of us who keep cattle. The truth is, the larger part of our barns are in a most dilapidated condition—originally but single boarded—and the years that have clapsed since these boards have been exposed, have served to shrink them to so much less than their original proportions that a man's hand may be inserted between them. The floors are loose, with little or no underpining—the whole presenting an unsightly and rickety appearance. Such is the general aspect rickety appearance. Such is the general aspect of the habitation of a large number of poor animals—that from force of circumstances suffer outrageously during the colder part of the season—trequiring at least a third more feed to keep their clay, and others, who were proud to be called the pressuit of agriculture, and the respectability that the calling has acquired through the influence of Washington, Webster, requiring at least a third more feed to keep their clay, and others, who were proud to be called life's blood from freezing, than if kept in build-American farmers. Indeed, the pursuit of agri-ings properly protected. The animals are not the culture may now be considered popular. Meronly sufferers, for the owners suffer in depleted pockets—and they ought. If the young stock is allowed to inhabit uncomfortable quarters, it becomes curled up, and in a short time its growth is stopped, and in the spring it comes out a lousy, stunted victim to thoughtless stupidity, and the years allotted for its existence will not be sufficient to overcome the shock the system has been subjected to. The stunted appearance and small farmers set a good per cent. for their labor and subjected to. The stunted appearance and small growth of many of our herds, are clearly attributable, to a great extent, to this exposure during the cold weather. A worse piece of econmy is scarcely practiced. An animal that is worth keeping at all is worth keeping well, and it cannot be kept well, unless it is properly protected from the inclemencies of our northern winters. We read and hear of improved breeds of sheep and cattle being sold at fabulous prices. of sheep and cattle being sold at fabulous prices, "seed time and harvest, summer and winter, day giving their owners not only enormous profits, and night, shall not cease." Hence, he may feel but a reputation for skilful and judicious management. The high state of perfection to which these animals are brought, is not attained by leaving them to shiver with the cold all winter.

A little attention just now, to the condition of our barns, will be time quite as well spent as in er without his parish, the carpenter without a any other way. We would not have them as house to build, or work to do. But the farmer

close as our houses, but the winds should be kept out by closing or covering the cracks and holes of employment, and that which is somewhat re-

"Well, I don't say but what he'd be handy with a lightish load. Don't call him spavined, "That looks kinder like a spavin"-rubbing his

Care and attention bestowed on plants, which Care and attention bestowed on plants, which they do not need, are worse than no care at all It is knowing just what to do, and doing that and no more, that gives some persons their success.

Plants cannot by any possibility have too much ight. The stand should therefore face the window, and placed as near to it as practicable; and the window should be broad, as little obstructed in its light by outside trees as the nature of the case will admit. But rapidly growing plants require most light; hence should be placed more directly in front of the window.

Water must be given according to circumstances. A plant in nearly a dormant state, needs very little—those in a rapidly growing condition require considerable. Too much water will make the latter grow slender, but they will bear a greater supply if in strong light. It must be remembered as a standing rule, that dormant plants may remain comparatively in the they do not need, are worse than no care at all. It is knowing just what to do, and doing that and no more, that gives some persons their success. much, Squire."
"Pat, you may put up the horse; I don't think the gentleman wants him."

must be remembered as a standing rule, that dormant plants may remain comparatively in the dark, and with little water; and growing ones should have a good supply of water and a full supply of light. But it must not be forgotten that green-house plants remain generally nearly dormant during winter, and the soil must therefore be kept moderately moist, as the plants in this condition do not pump any moisture from the soil, and little escapes directly by evaporation. this condition do not pump any moisture from the soil, and little escapes directly by evaporation.

Drainage by filling one-fifth of each pot with charage as farmer will always find excitement to his

coal, is of importance.

Many house plants are destroyed by too much heat, which increase the dryness, and both these causes together are more than they can endure. country, and never an empty purse. Such a man is more truly one of nature's noblemen, than causes together are more than they can endure.

A cool room, never as low as freezing, is best.

From 50 to 55 degrees is much better than 60 to

70, the ordinary temperature of living rooms. o, the ordinary temperature of living rooms. Syringing the foliage with tepid water, to wash man. whatever dust accumulates, is of use; and the admission of fresh air, when there is no danger of chilling or freezing the foliage, should not be neglected.—Exchange.

As some inquiry has been made about a way to make dry barn yards, I will propose a plan, and would say that the yard must be raised with something, above the level of the ground around it, except it be planked, and in that case it must be slippery at times and soon rot out. It makes but little difference what the yard is raised with, except clay. If stone are most convenient, cover it one foot thick with them, taking care to pound up some of the top ones with a sledge hammer; then put on dirt or sand, (coal pit bottom is better,) and shape to your liking, and when you have used this yard two years, my word for it you will say it has not cost too much. Do you say it cannot be raised unless the barn is raised; then raise the barn. Put a screw under and you can raise one corner one foot high in five minutes. Every farmer should have one or more screws; they are handy for many things besides raising buildings, and they cost but little—\$2.50 at the foundry, and all the fitting they require is a piece of plank one foot square, with a hole in it for the collar.

Dry Walks for Winter.

We should be remiss in our duty were we to of the swinter months. Young trees at this season should be gearded against the ravages of the field mice. They do their mischief in the night, stealthily, and without warning; and so thoroughly sometimes as not to spare a single tree. A few years since we lost a young orchard of several hundred trees upon which we had expended a great deal of care and labor in the setting, simply by a neglect to protect the main trunk from the teeth of these vermin. By that experience, however, we learned a good lesson, and do not expect to suffer a loss from such cause in future.

It is believed by some that heaping up the earth a foot high, about the trunk of the tree, or tramping the snow about the roots when it comes, is a sufficient protection; but we are inclined to distrust both these practices, as being far from relieved by some that heaping up as they can heave the sufficient protection; but we are inc

versation, the bargain is over. It may be amus-ing, but it is not inspiring or elevating. Yet very much of the country trade is full of this miserable chaffering. If I have a few acres to sell, the purchaser spends an hour in impressing upon me his "idee"—that it is scattered and We should be remiss in our duty were we to neglect, at this season of the year, to repeat our counsel as to the great comfort and convenience which dry walks insure about dwellings, barns and outhouses generally in winter and early spring. We are pained sometimess to see the utpersonance of the right width and length, wound around the tree at the base, and securely fastened with a bit of annealed wire, the mice will give it up in despair after a single trial, and seek for food else-spair after a single wood is "dull," with no prospect of its rising; if it is a cow that I venture in the market, the if it is a cow that I venture in the market, the proposed purchaser is equally voluble in descriptive epithets, far from complimentary; she is "pooty well on in years," rather scrawny, "not much for a bag,"—and this, although she may be the identical Devon of my Short-Horn friend. If it is a pig that I would convert into greenbacks—he is "flabby," "scruffy,"—his "pork will waste in bilin'." In short if I were to take the opinions of my creallent feined a the purchasers. For truth ter negligence prevailing upon some premises in this respect. A few old boards, or a dollars worth, or two of new boards, nice flat stones, or a liberal supply of coal ashes would save ten times the cost in shoe-leather, damp feet, colds, doctors' bills and loss of time. Coal ashes laid on dry ground to the depth of three or four inches, after removing the mud, make a first-rate walk, and they can be put to no better use. The difference to be seen upon a premises where dry walks are provided wherever needed, when compared to others where this moral influence has no abiding place, is enough to make us shiver as well as to cause us to feel for the absence of social charities in the family.

I had a barn yard that I could not keep dry enough for catile. I covered it a foot deep or over with shone, then put about ten inches of earth over the stone, and put some 40 head of cattle in occasionally before the foddering season, (after a shower is best.) and they trod the clay hard over the stone. It has been a dry yard ever since, and it must be near 20 years since I so laid it. Before that, in open winter, my cattle got sore feet and swollen limbs, but never since I fixed the yard in that x'ay. liberal supply of coal ashes would save ten times

Agriculture as a Profession.

One of the anxious inquiries of many parents again with my own possessions, it sadly weakens is, "what shall we do with our sons?" The my respect for humanity.

come wealthy.

Youth are often in greater doubt than their parents, what course to pursue in life. If, like

out by closing or covering the cracks and holes between the boards and around the doors.

Where bedding is lacking, if taken in season, an abundance of leaves may be obtained, and though our animals may not be able to express their thankfulness in words, we think they will cheerfully do it in their actions, and their bettered condition will enable them to exhibit signs of thrift that will gladden the hearts of their owners.—Journal of Agriculture.

The farmer too, has a healthy pursuit, promoting both mental and physical vigor. He is usually in the open air, one of the great means of health. He digs the earth, whose very smell is invigorating. He is called to exercise his body, which is too much denied the sedentary man. The health of the mind is promoted by the grandmess of the profession, leading the farmer to study god's works, and to understand those sciences of geology, botany, chemistry, &c., that are so ingeology, botany, chemistry, &c., that are so in-timately connected with agriculture. And then the watching of the lives of domestic animals,

a farmer will always find excitement to his mind,

Protecting Young Trees.

While the weather continues favorable for out of door work, no opportunity should be neglected for putting the finishing touches upon every-As some inquiry has been made about a way to injury during the winter months. Young trees

purpose, strips of tarred sheatning paper will be found extremely well adapted. If cut into strips of the right width and length, wound around the tree at the base, and securely fastened with a bit of annealed wire, the mice will give it up in defare .- Plowman.

Lints for the Konsehold.

NO. 52.

Cabbage.

I have sometimes eaten ill-cooked cabbage at tables where everything else tasted well; sometimes it was hard, sometimes ill-scasoned, but all will agree with me that tasteless cabbage is the most tasteless of all dishes, and, the doctors say, the most unhealthy. The following is my method of cooking cabbage in the fall, and the same rule will answer now, save that the cabbage being more tender, less time is needed: Have plenty of water—soft is best—and if the outside leaves are green they will need fifteen minutes' boiling before the white part is added; half a teapoonful of saleratus to a potful of water will be ound an improvement; the water must be boiled over a hot fire and kept boiling all the time; in this water we boil one hour; in another pot a piece of salt beef or pork is cooking at the same time, and at the expiration of the hour the cab-bage is dipped out into the pot with the meat, both of which are allowed to simmer or boil slow ly together for the hour preceding dinner, and if meat is not salt enough, add a little salt with some pepper. In this way we get all the good of the meat, as the cabbage is stewed down so as to absorb all the liquid, and at the same time it does not taste strong, having been boiled in a previous

Shaker Method of Making Soap.

As the time will soon be at hand when persons in the country will be making large quantities of soft soap, the following method, practiced at the Shaker village, New Hampshire, may be useful to many : Place a shallow iron ketcle, to hold from 4 to 6 harrels, just out of the wash-room, under cover of a shed. Extend half or three-quarters inch pipe for steam to the middle of the bottom. ending it to form of surface, and terminating with open end. Take another pipe to discharge cold water over the top of the kettle. Use the best quality of "first sorts" of potash, in the proportion of 6 pounds of potash to 7 pounds of grease, for a barrel of 40 gallons. Break up the potash into small lumps, and dissolve it in say 2 pails of hot water to 24 pounds. It dissolves rather slowly when the potash is good. When dissolved, put the solution into the kettle, add the grease quite warm, and stir the mixture to-gether. Allow it to stand over night, if convenient. In the morning, apply a moderate jet of steam until the mixture appears ropy, or rather soapy. Shut off the steam and open the cold water valve, stirring the mixture, as the water runs, until the kettle is full, or the required quantity obtained for the materials used.

"Thick as mud!" muttered the husband of a shiftless wife who never made good coffee. "How is it that at C.'s and B.'s we always get such delicious coffee. Clear as amber, dashed with real cream, it is a dish fit for the gods—but this and a wry mouth, made in expressive silence, fin ished the remark. His wife fretted and made some peevish reply. Had we known the parties we could have told them how clear good coffee may always be had with little trouble or expense —thus: To have good coffee it is best to buy a bag, (if your purse be large enough.) and roast it yourself, as required. When ground beat it up well with a little cold water and white of egg. (one egg will do for three times,) pour boiling water on it; then boil ten minutes; after which again pour in about a cup of hot water and stand cannot fail to have good coffee.

We remember our first sight and taste of this delicious compound. And we remember a twelve year old girl flying into our presence with cheeks as red as roses, crying out—"I've learned how to make floating island!" She found the way at her first effort! How eagerly she watched every mouthful with sparkling every see no and apotter. mouthful with sparkling eyes as one and another pronounced it very good! But here is the receipt: Set a quart of milk to boil, then stir into t the beat yolks of six eggs; flavor with lemon or rose, and sweeten to taste; whip whites of the eggs to a strong froth. When the custard is thick, put it into a deep dish, and heap frothed eggs upon it. Serve cold.

How to Remove Mildew from Linen.

First of all take some soap (any common sort vill do.) and rub it well into the linen, then scrape some chalk very fine, and rub that in also; lay the linen on the grass; when it dries, wet it again; twice or thrice doing will remove the mil-

Another way is to mix soft soap and powdered starch, with half the quantity of salt, and the juice of a lemon. Lay this mixture on with a brush, and let the linen lay out on the grass for a few frosty nights, and the stains will disappear. know this receipt will answer.

Housekeeping is a business, and the best of business provided one goes through with a liberal apprenticeship under pleasant supervision. Those who undertake to teach housekeeping should be gentle, good-natured, forbearing and forgiving—should have a place for everything and everything in its place—should have sufficient discernment to discover when the work is becoming burdensome to the young limbs—should lighten labor with pleasant chat—and should be guided by a golden rule—"make the best of everything."

Two cupeful of sugar, two cupsful of warm water, two eggs, two lemons, three ounces of butter, one tablespoonful corn-starch; grate the rind of the lemons, use the juice of both lemons, but the rind of only one, or it will make it bitter; beat the sugar and eggs together, then add the juice and the rind, then the butter and corn-starch, then add the warm water: this is sufficient for two pies. We consider this a very excellent pie.

Soak a teacupful of flaxseed all night. In the morning put into a kettle two quarts of water, a handful of liquorice-root split up, one quarter of a pound of raisins broke in half. Let them boil till the strength is thoroughly extracted; then add the fluxeed, which has been previously soaked. Let all boil half an hour more, watching Then strain, and add lemon juice and sugar.

And who is there that hath not grown kindly over a dish of tapioca boiled or baked? We pre-fer the former when baked in this way: Wash hours, changing the water three times. Simmer it in the last water till quite clear, then season it with sugar and lemon juice.

A small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. A better polish can be obtained by this method than by any other we

It is not generally known that the leaves of geraniums are an excellent application for outs, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised, Maine Farmer.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has

paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for

Mr. H. P. WEEKS will visit our subscribers in Mr. V. Darling will call upon subscribers in Wash-

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now engaged in canvassing Androscoggin County.

Particular Notice to Subscribers. The practice of paying newspaper subscriptions in advance is one mutually advantageous to patrons and pub-The publisher is spared the disagreeable necessity, trouble and expense of dunning his patrons, and at the same time is put in possession of the means to enable him to make improvements in his paper for the benefit of all concerned. Within the past few years the habit of paying in advance has greatly increased among our subscribers, and we hope the time is not far distant when it will become general. In the meantime there are a few names on our list in arrears, and we wish to make it an ebject for them to follow the example so worthily set by a large majority of our patrons. For this purpose we are \$2 per year in advance, and \$2.25 if not paid within to us the amount due, on or before the 1st day of January next, and \$2 in addition for the year 1864 in advance, shall receive a receipt for the same at the rate of \$2 per year. He will thus make a saving of 25 cents per annum on all arrears, and have the satisfaction of complying with the apostolic injunction, "Owe not the printer anything." We hope all our subscribers who are in arrears, will thus make will involve a considerable diminution in our

Dried Air Unhealthy and Injurious. As the cold weather approaches, and the windows of dwelling houses are shut down, and not only shut down, but either caulked up tightly, or another outside window put over the whole, so as to keep the air out as much as possible, and the doors all tightly listed, and the stoves heated up. the air not only becomes heated up above summer temperature, but it becomes dried, or in other words divested of its natural moisture, and therefore rendered unhealthy in proportion as it is so deprived of this necessary ingredient.

able thereby to establish the rule of advance pay-

Since the use of furnaces in cellars, which nothing more than stoves out of sight, and thererooms, warmed by them has been increased, and, condition. This is made evident by the difficulty of keeping many kinds of plants in such rooms in a healthy and flourishing condition, while some plants used to do well when the rooms were warmed with the common fire-place.

Different calculations have been made by different experimenters on the amount of moisture generally contained in air, and the amount requisite to keep it in what may be called a healthy state, or condition. A writer in the American Agriculturist, says that a room 12 by 15 feet and 9 feet high contains 1620 cubic feet of air; at the freezing point this amount of air will contain one-half pint of water: heated to 500 it will, if not confined, absorb nearly a full pint; heat it to summer heat and it will absorb nearly a quart of water: raise it to blood heat and it will absorb two and one-half quarts of water. Thus by increasing the heat you increase the capacity to absorb moisture. In a cold room he says the air feels damp: warm it by a stove and it soon becomes dry and unpleasant-the moisture having been absorbed; and by still raising the heat its absorbent power is increased, and it takes the moisture from the skin. Cool the air down again, and the moisture that had been absorbed, and rendered latent, will be deposited and the room again feel

it-the evaporation from which, used to supply the air with moisture in proportion to its heatand thus your skin, and other parts of the body were not likely to be robbed of moisture. In process of time, as "air-tights" and hidden furnaces were adopted, the basin of water was left out, and the process of warming and drying the have been prejudicial to health. Physicians will tell you that it has been one of the agents for bringing on new types of disease, and in some instances new classes of disease. It looks reasonable that such should be the result. An atmosin, is not the one for human beings to grow and placed in the hot air chamber with an arrangement to feed it as the water evaporates ; but such a thing is seldom used. The writer above referred to recommends that a cloth moistened and hung

in the best way you can.

ending Sunday, Dec. 6th. 1863 :

Nov. 30th-Fair; very cold; warmest for day 26 deg or six degrees below freesing; wind N. W. freesh; 19 deg. at 7 A. M.; ground closed for the season last night.

Dec. 1st—snow squall at 74 A. M.; fair; warmest 30 deg.; wind N.; coldest. 24 deg.

2d—Cloudy; warmest 44 deg; wind S. W.; slight

snow squalls at 3½ and 4 P. M.; coldest 34 deg.; 3d—Fair; cold; warmest, 23 deg.; coldest 13 deg.; wind N. W., fresh; clear.
4th—Overcast; warmest 45 deg.; coldest 32 deg.; 5th-A. M. fair; P. M. overcast; warmest 39 deg.

wind W.
6th-Cold; fine; warmest 21 deg.; clear; wind N.

Samuel F. Perley, Esq., of Naples, has been chosen a member of the Board of Agriculture for Cumberland County. Mr. Perley is one of our most intelligent and successful farmers, and known amongst the agriculturists of the State as an enthusiastic co-worker in every measare for the advancement of its best interests.

The coldest we have yet experienced this season, was on Monday morning, 7th inst., when the mercury was down to eight degrees.

Having performed the difficult work of driving acter belonging in Fayette, hired a horse and lief by Bragg, ensuring his defeat and the probable pied a separate apartment from her husband.

will most certainly be done. Potomac from South of the Rapidan has caused gaged. a large majority of our patrons. For this purpose we make them the following liberal proposition: Our terms much disappointment, and by many is looked upfound in the room the pistol, knife, mask and landous make them the following liberal proposition: on as an ignominious retreat. We do not so rethree months. Any person now in arrears who will remit gard it. It was well understood that Gen. Meade's tern of the robber, and in the cellar kitchen by der to prevent him from reinforcing Longstreet.

That object has been accomplished, and Burnside's made for him it was ascertained that he had drivsafety is secured beyond all doubt. In doing so much, it would have been especially gratifying if Gen. Meade could have brought Lee to a general and decisive engagement; but this was found to be impossible, except where the latter had all avail themselves of this offer. The discount which we the advantage of position. No provision had out hat or shoes, and his head and face were cut been made for an extended campaign; the rations of the army were nearly exhausted, and supplies landlord a plausible story of being attacked and could only be kept up at this season of the year with great difficulty; the enemy's position was current receipts, but we shall be satisfied if we shall be ments, so far as the Maine Farmer is concerned, as a

der more favorable auspices than ever before. tions of the field requires comment. The details ing the services of Mr. Luther Curtis and James them, the dryness of air in sitting and other of movements in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Howes, Jr., of New Sharon, started in pursuit. before Charleston will be found in our Record of As above stated, they traced him to Vienna Vilthe War. All the various operations engaged in lage, and then lost the trail. After some hours with energy and ability and with every prospect that he had gone East, and coming to this city, of ultimate success. Temporary delays and set the telegraph to work to discover his wheresure, as truth and right is sure.

> Monday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, the son had been arrested in that city, and the horse barrack building at Camp Keyes in this city, oc- and wagon recovered. Messrs. Curtis and Howes cupied by Co. K, 29th Maine, accidentally took took the evening train on Monday for Bangor, for fire and was totally destroyed. The fire is sup- the purpose of escorting the rogue to Farmington posed to have been caused by a candle left burn- jail, where he will be afforded the opportunity of ing, and falling over communicated the flames to meditating upon his crime and the swift and certhe combustible material near it. The men were tain retribution which follows it. Much credit generally asleep in their bunks, and before they were aware of their danger, the building was the officers to whom the affair was entrusted, and filled with smoke, making escape difficult. They the community cannot be too grateful for their all succeeded in getting out safely, however, with success in securing the arrest of so dangerous and the exception of two members of the company, a desperate a character. young man named Hall of Monmouth, and another named Kincaid, son of Guy Kincaid of this

smoke and perished before they could be rescued. to close at 6 P. M. It is a pity they cannot b Their blackened remains were afterwards found entirely abolished, but we thankfully accept even in the ruins of the building. Every thing belonging to the men occupying the barrack, except what they had on at the time, was destroyed. Attempts were made to pull down an adjoining barrack to prevent the spread of the fire, but before it could be done, the flames communicated first introduced into stores and school-houses, a with it, and it was also burnt. Several other basin of water used to be placed upon the top of barracks were demolished, and the fire prevented from doing further damage. We do not learn that any other person received injury except one of the soldiers whose hand was severely burned. Credit is due the officers and men present for the the pulpit of the Unitarian Church in this city promptness and efficiency of the exertions made during the ensuing winter. Rev. Mr. Brown loss. No alarm was given in the city, and the suspend his labors for several months past on ac-

The increasing call for labor in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers makes renewed demands upon the benevolent exertions of the laphere too dry for plants to grow and be healthy dies of Augusta. For the past two years, a band be healthy in. It is therefore necessary that, of the week to this patriotic duty, and the large Church, in this city, has resigned his pastoral with the means of heating rooms, you should also number of useful and needful articles prepared charge, his health not being sufficiently robus have the means of moistening them. The two by them, and sent to the Sanitary Commission to endure the rigors of our northern winters. He should always be used together. The furnaces for distribution, is an honorable testimony to the is a gentleman of estimable character and fine now in use are not well adapted to fixtures for value of their self-sacrificing labors. More help attainments, and during his brief residence here, this purpose. A vessel of water in, or near the is needed in the work. The harvest truly is has largely acquired the respect of the communiregister would be in the way. A vessel might be plenteous, but the laborers are few. There is ty. Their good wishes will follow him to the scarcely a woman in Augusta who has not a hus- new field of labor to which he has been called. band, or son, or brother, or near friend now in the Army of the Union and exposed to the hardships and casualties of the war. How many of them are unable or unwilling to devote a small portion

The fare from Boston to Chicago has been increased from \$20 to 24.65, and other points West at similar rates. It will be seen by the adnear would be a simple and cleanly mode of sup- are unable or unwilling to devote a small portion plying moisture, but this would often need to be of time and labor in making provision for the vertisement of Mr. J. W. Clapp, the agent in this dear ones who are thus periling their lives for city for the Western Railroads, that tickets can We mention these things now with a view of calling attention to an important subject, and here leave it to be obtained of him at the old rates—\$21.95 from their country? For their sakes and in behalf of the thousands of brave men in the field, who have here leave it to your ingenuity to remedy the evil neither mother, nor wife, nor sister, to provide road. A saving of \$7 is thus made by purchas for them, we make this appeal. We trust it will ing tickets at his office. not be made in vain. Meetings of the Soldiers' The alarm of fire on Sunday morning las Aid Society are held every Wednesday at the was occasioned by the burning of a portion of the can possibly spare a few hours for the purpose Mr. Chas. Kimball as a carriage repair shop make it a sacred duty to be present and lend her The second story is occupied by several families.

> The strictest military regulations are to be enforced for the preservation of order among the The Ladies' Aid Society of this city ac troops quartered in this city. Orders have been knowledge the receipt of fifty dellars from Mrs. issued, providing ample patrols for the streets Anna Severance, widow of the late Luther Severday and night; also, for posting sentinels con- ance, now residing in Honolulu, Sandwich Islstantly at the doors of all places where liquors ands, to be expended for the benefit of our sick are sold to soldiers to debar them from entering, and wounded soldiers. and arrest all found therein. All officers mustered into service to go into quarters and remain on duty same as in active service. Fewest possible number of permits soldiers to go ontside the rector of St. John's Church in Bangor, has acencampment, and those only to men of known so- cepted a call to the rectorship of St. Stephen's briety and correct deportment. Capt. J. C. Freeze, commanding the Invalid Camp, has been The Executive Council assembled on Friday

A Desperate Attempt at Robbery and

capture of his isolated forces, it is thought that She was awakened by a noise, and seeing a man Gen. Grant has accomplished all that is practica- in the room with a dark lantern, asked what he ble under the circumstances. The army, after wanted. Presenting a pistol, he threatened to its recent arduous exertions needs rest and re- shoot her if she did not keep quiet. The frightcuperation. It will be remembered that until ened woman screamed for help, and awoke her the expulsion of the enemy from his front, his busband, who was in the adjoining room. He own position at Chattanooga was scarcely a tena-sprung from his bed and confronting the fellow, ble one, and that the Army of the Cumberland, demanded his business. He replied by dischargalthough largely reinforced since the battle of ing his pistol at Mr. Whittier, and drawing a Chickamauga, was only able to obtain its supplies knife, struck at him with murderous intent, but with the greatest difficulty—the men for a long providentially failed to inflict any injury. Mr. time subsisting upon half rations. Notwith- Whittier, who is a large and powerful man, standing the defeat and demoralization of the knocked the fellow down, and then dragged him rebel army, Gen. Grant was in no situation to into his own chamber, where, after a desperate follow up the pursuit, simply because he had had struggle, in which he was himself severely cut no opportunity to accumulate sufficient supplies with the assassin's knife, he succeeded in pinning of ammunition and subsistence to enable the army to make a winter campaign. He wisely contents light. The fellow, finding himself worsted in the himself with securing all the immediate advan-encounter, begged for quarter, telling Mr. W. lishers. The subscriber saves a handsome per centage on his money, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his newspaper reading for the year has been paid for.

The publisher is spared the disagreeable receptive tenths. spring. This seems to us the rationale of the matter. It does not therefore follow that all active operations are to be immediately suspended accomplice, released his hold and aiming a blow in his department. Now that he is secure in his at the new comer, knocked him senseless. The position at Chattanooga, he will be at liberty to ruffian, taking advantage of this momentary dilook after matters in East Tennessee. Burnside version in his favor, started up and sprang must be reinforced at Kaoxville, and the hope of through the window, carrying a portion of the restoration of rebel rule in that sorely oppressed portion of the State effectually crushed. This struck upon a stone, cutting his face badly and leaving a large pool of blood as a reminiscence of The unexpected withdrawal of the Army of the the desperate struggle in which he had been en-

> movement was made to threaten Lee's line in or- which he had effected his entrance, his hat, boots, too formidable to be carried by assault, and the ride. Said he was a drover, and had just returned tardy processes of a siege were not to be thought from Brighton whither he had been with 700 of. Experience has shown that a winter cam- head of cattle—that he had deposited all but \$800 paign in Virginia, even under the most favorable of the proceeds in the bank, and was on his way circumstances cannot be successfully prosecuted. home to Weld with that amount, when he was We see no grounds therefore for the belief that set upon and robbed. He only remained at Neal's the withdrawal was dictated by any other than the soundest military reasons, and we have no from his face, and having obtained a hat and poir evidence that it is regarded otherwise by the War Department. The probabilities now are that the army will go into winter quarters near its present possible. It was not until nearly noon on Saturposition north of the Rapidan. The reinforce- day that information was given to the town auments going forward for the next three or four thorities, of this daring attempt at robbery and months will enable it to resume the offensive un-Thompson's arrest. The Constable of the town Nothing of special importance in other por Mr. Geo. L. Riggs, procured a warrant, and securunsuccessful search they finally became satisfied

hindrances may interpose, but the final result is abouts. The shrewd conjecture of the officers was justified by the result. About 10 o'clock on

> right direction by ordering all the tippling shops our city. We hope the order will be rigidly enforced, even though some interested parties do come to grief. As an assurance that the authorities are in earnest in the matter, we learn that City Marshal Libby made seizures of liquors on Saturday last in the shops of Alonzo Weeks and Arthur Getchell for violating the order above re-

ferred to. A good beginning. Rev. Mr. Wheeler, son of Rev. Dr Wheeler of Topsham, has been invited to occupy by them to save life and protect property from the pastor of the Society, has been compelled to air was carried on at one operation. The results fire department was not called upon for assist- count of severe lameness, and his people, unwilling to accept his resignation, have granted him leave of absence, until the recovery of his health shall enable him to resume the duties of his pastorate. Mr. Wheeler commenced his pulpit labors with the Society last Sabbath.

of devoted women have regularly given one day Rev. Mr. Gierlow. rector of St. Mark's

aid and countenance to the noble work in which The engines were promptly on the spot, and the fire was extinguished with slight damage to the

First Baptist Church in this city, more recently Church in Portland.

assigned to the duty of enforcing these whole- last and will continue in session until the meeting Friday evening of this week. The friends of

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

officers or privates are now furnished with a very

prostrated with diarrhea, dysentery and fever,

The Confederate daily papers in general terms acknowledge the truth of all we have affirmed,

the invading Vankees deservo. The Examiner

ted to dispose of us. All this is true, and vet

vigorous health. Numbers were without health

But to the credit of the prisoners in Richmond,

forgotten them, they have held fast their confi-dence in the final and speedy success of our cause. In addition to the above statement we wish it

medical officers connected with the hospitals re-ferred to—Surgeons Wilkins, Simmons and Sabal,

and the Hospital Steward, Hallet—are not in any way, so far as our observation has extended, re-

sponsible for the state of things existing there; but, on the other hand, we are bound in justice to

perforance of their duties with the limited means

C. T. SIMPERS,
Ass't Surgeon Sixth Regiment Indiana Vols.

Asa't Surgeon One Hundred and Sixteenth O. V. 1

COMPANY B, 2D MAINE CAVALRY. The follow

ing is a list of commissioned and non-commission-

ed officers of Co. B. 2d Maine Cavalry, a consid-

Sergeants-Samuel B. Merry, Thos. G. Rice

Trumpeters-Acton P. Thompson, William M

Blacksmiths-Edmund M. Dunham, Vanclove

CASUALTIES AT MINE RUN, VA. The following

s a list of the casualties in Maine regiments in

the two days fighting at Mine Run, on Friday

Capt. E. M. Sawyer and Lieut. J. M. Brown

The storming of the ridge by our troops was

one of the greatest miracles in military history.

the base of the ridge and cut off their occupants but when this was accomplished the uncontrolls

ble spirit of the troops bore them boldly up the

impracticable steeps, over the bristling rife pite on the crest and the thirty cannon enfilading eve-

ry gully. The order to storm appears to have

been given simultaneously by Gens. Wood and Sherman, because the men were not to be held

back, hopeless as the attempt appeared to military prudence. Besides, the Generals caught the

inspiration of the men and were ready th

of the 17th Maine, have since died of their

Nichols in this city :

Curtis.

Department:

as intended it.

Benj. G. Merry, Captain.

Noah Jewett, 2d Lieutenant.

Wagoner-Increase Wyman.

and Saturday, Nov. 27th and 28th :

Saddler-Geo. E. Malloon

Andrew J. Nichols, 1st Lieutenant.

Surgeon United States Volunteers.

Ass't Surgeon First Maine Cavalry.

DANIEL MEEKER.

J. L. Brown,

bear testimony to their kindness and the

-numbers were without shoes—nearly all

see who was well and fully clad.

out blankets or overcoats, and not a man did

but usually close their abusive editorials by

claring that even such treatment is better

DESERTERS IN CANADA. It is stated that there | THE PRISON HOSPITALS IN RICHMOND. The folare at least forty thousand men in the British lowing statement, by surgeons just released from All the results so sanguinely anticipated from the recent successful and brilliant operations in the recent successful and brilliant operations are recent successful and brilliant operations are recent successful and brilliant operations in the recent successful and brilliant operations in the recent successful and brilliant operations in the recent successful and brilliant operations are recent successful and the recent successful and the recent successful Georgia are not likely to be realized at present. H. Thompson, a well known desperate charwere broken down in spirits and health by the War Department :the enemy from his strong positions on Lookout wagon at Farmington to go to Phillips. Instead hardships of war; some have suffered ill-treatment Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863. We the the enemy from his strong positions on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, thus permanently establishing his limes of communication and supply from interruption, and at the same time supply from interruption, and at the same time cutting off Loogstreet from co-operation and relief by Bragg, ensuring his defeat and the probable of the supply from the strong positions on Lookout of going thither to go to Phillips. Instead the drove to South Chesterville from drunken or brutal officers; more of them having sick furloughs or liberty to visit their having sick furloughs or liberty to visit their having sick furloughs or liberty to publish a few facts that came to homes, overstayed their time, and feared to go homes, over their duty if they could be assured that they could do so without being exposed to the terrors of a court martial and punishment. Many of these deserters are said to belong to Maine regiments, and Adjutant General Hodsdon has inments, and Adjutant General Hodsdon has in-terested himself in endeavoring to obtain some mitigation of the punishment they have incurred, provided they return immediately to duty. In reply to a recent communication from him to the as insufficient food, clothing and shelter, combinreply to a recent communication from him to the Provost Marshal General in relation to the subject, the latter gives assurance that those deserters incredible, when we affirm of our personal knowwho voluntarily rejoin their regiments, shall be ledge that in the three hospitals for Union soltreated leniently. It is believed that many will diers the average mortality is near 40 per day, and be induced by the assurance thus officially given believe that the deaths in the tobacco factories to return and perform their duty like good and upon the island will raise the total mortality

soldiers.

In the list of recent military appointments will be found that of Lieut. Col. Selden Connor, brought from the island argues that hundreds late of the 7th Maine, as Colonel of the 19th, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Such, too, is the fact as invariably stated by score fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Heath. Whatever may be thought of the propriety and justice of thus ignoring the claims to promotion of brave and capable officers by appointments from other regiments—a course which cannot but disastrously affect the public service—we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the eminent fitness of the selection of Col. Connor for the position. He has been connected with the the position. He has been connected with the tions provided. Thus we have over ten per cent, 7th Maine in the capacity of Lieut. Colonel ever of the whole number of prisoners held classed since its organization in August, 1861, and is identified with the history of its brilliant achievements upon all the important battle-fields in Virant with the important battle-fields in Virant wi ginia since the war began. No officer in the ser-vice has better deserved promotion, and we congratulate him upon being placed at the head of a regiment in every respect worthy of so excellent This is very unsuitable diet for hospital patients

To say nothing of the balance.

Startling instances of individual suffering and horrid pictures of death, from protracted sickwith the Freedmen Association of the South. In ness and semi-starvation, we have had thrust upa private letter recently received from him, he speaks in the most hopeful terms of the progress of the revolution in public feeling in Louisiana and Mississippi. Northern men and northern sentiment already exert a controlling influence sentiment already exert a controlling influence stance the ambulances brought sixteen to the hosamong the people, and long rooted prejudices pital, and during the night seven of them died. against free labor and free institutions are gradually yielding to convictions of self interest if not died in 24 hours. At another time fourteen were of principle. We believe it will not be many Judging from what we have ourselves seen and do months before Louisiana will voluntarily take her know, we do not hesitate to say that, under a place among the Free States of the Union, illus- treatment of systematic abuse, neglect and semitrating by her contrasted experience, the compar- starvation, the number who are becoming perative value of those antagonistic systems of labor ative value of those antagonistic systems of labor from which the North has derived its power and to say what is demanded by this state of things. the South its weakness. The gool time so surely coming, should be hastened by the prayers and labors of every lover of his country.

A Nonce Response. In compliance with the A Noble Response. In compliance with the in a recont article, begrudged even the little food request of the Smitary Commission for contribution the prisoners did receive, and the boxes sent to tions of vegetables for the soldiers, Rev. Mr. us from home, and closed by eulogizing the system Bartlett, paster of the Methodist Church in the of semi-starvation and exposure, as well calculatown of Wayne, laid the matter before his concold weather is hardly commenced.

We are horrified when we picture the wholegregation on Sunday, the 29th inst. The response was a prompt and noble one. Thirty dollars were sale misery and death that will come with the collected on the spot, agents in each school dis- biting frosts of winter. Recently several hundred trict were appointed to collect vegetables, and he ville. In two instances we were standing in view was instructed to provide for the transportation of them as their ranks filed past. It was a sad of at least 100 barrels of potatoes to Portland. sight to see the attenuated features and pallid faces of men a few months since robust and in village which a few months ago was almost entirely devastated with fire. Will the wealthy city of Augusta do as much?

SECOND MAINE CAVALRY. The barracks and of all ranks, be it recorded, that all along they stables for the encampment of the 2d Maine Cav- have shown heroic fortitude under suffering, and Monday morning they received a dispatch from alry are nearly completed. The regiment num-spurning the idea that their Government had FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CAMP KEYES. On City Marshal Farnham, of Bangor, that Thomp- bers 570 men in camp and returns of enlisting officers are made of about 200 men at the several recruiting stations. Three companies, A, B and to be distinctly understood that the Confederate C. comprising 274 men have been already mustered in and organized, and four others will be organized during the present week. There are 775 horses in the stables, very few additions to the number having been made during the past week, purchases being suspended until a sufficient number of men are recruited to take care of

> BURNING OF THE ELMWOOD HOUSE. The Elmwood House in Waterville, the burning of which was briefly mentioned last week, took fire in a room over the office, from an overheated stove pipe, as is supposed, and before the flames could be arrested the main house was entirely consumed. The stables and a small building between them and the house, were uninjured. The loss is estimated at not less than \$12,000, on which there is insurance for only \$8,000. The Elmwood was erable portion of which was recruited by Lieut. owned and occupied by John L. Seavey, Esq. Nearly all the furniture of the house was saved.

DEATH OF HON. DAVID BRONSON. We learn from tht Washington National Intelligencer that Hon. David Bronson, formerly of this city, while on a visit to his son, the rector of St. Michael's Parish, Talbot county, Md., died at his house Mayers. on Friday, the 20th of November. Mr. Bronson, from 1841 to 1843, was one of the Representatives in Congress from Maine, and nominated at one time as the candidate of the Whig party for F. Mears. Governor. He was subsequently appointed by Gen. Taylor Collector of Customs at Bath where Brick. he has resided for a number of years past.

keeps these Bonds on hand for instant delivery. The confidence of the people in the security of the Government has become so firmly established, that the occasional obstacles in the prosecution of the war produce no effect on the demand or prices. The Five-Twenties are the most popular investment which the market affords. The interest is payable semi-annually in gold, making them equal to an eight per cent. investment.

Fire. A fire broke out at Livermore Falls on Saturday night last and destroyed three stores, a quantity of lumber, apples, &c. The loss in the uildings was about covered by the insurance. One of these stores was owned and occupied by Isaac Noves, one owned by J. W. Morse, and occupied by J. A. Ramsdell, and the third owned by E. Treat and occupied as a store and dwelling

The 29th Veteran Volunteers, Col. Beal, is wounds. now filled to its minimum number, 800 men, including the battalion of the 10th Maine, now in Congregationalist Vestry. Let every lady who roof of the building on Water street, occupied by the field and to be incorporated into the new regiment. Immediately upon the completion of its organization, it is understood that the regiment described by an officer in a report to the War will be ordered into active service.

> THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for October contains reviews of books relating to the Progress No man who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front can believe that of Engineering Science; The writings of Thomas of Engineering Science; The writings of Thomas 18,000 men were moved upon its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a visible in-Church of England. New York, L. Scott & Co. terposition of God-neither Gen. Grant or Thom

The Tri-Weekly Journal and Age will be published, as usual, during the session of the Legislature, thus affording daily reports of the proccedings, together with the telegraphic despatches, the general news and the Congressional doings. Terms \$1 for the session.

of the Franklin Division S. of T., in this city, on temperance generally are invited to attend.

Army Correspondence.

For the Maine Farmer. Letter from the 14th Maine. OPELOUSAS, La., Nov. 10th, 1863. MESSES. EDITORS :- When I last wrote, the old 14th had passed through the siege of Port Hudson, and been assigned to picket duty in the rear GEN. SHERMAN ARRIVES AT KNOXVILLE. of that stronghold. We then thought our time The President Recommends that the for a little rest had come, with the exception of the common routine of picket duty. But in this we were doomed to be mistaken. Instead of our anticipated rest, we were ordered to pack up and

march to Baton Rouge, and thence by boat to New Orleans, where we were combined with the expedition being fitted out for the purpose of effecting a landing at the Sabine Pass in Texas, from which we had the good fortune to return without loss, after an unsuccessful attempt to gain a foothold at that place. The fleet was less fortunate. Being the attacking party, it lost two gunboats, which were disabled and captured while extensition to rilease the size of the Holsten river. Foster's cavalry is following on the south and Sherman's on the north and south founds and Sherman's on the north side following on the south and Sherman's on the north side following on the south and Sherman's on the north side following on the south and Sherman's on the north side following on the south and Sherman's on the north side New Orleans, where we were combined with the dated Chat while attempting to silence the rebel battery.—

of the river.

Gen. Grant has captured since the war began 472 canthe confinement of a crowded ship, we were ordered to Berwick Bay, where a strong force, consisting of the 19th and 13th army corps, were concentrated. To this place we proceeded by rail-road, a distance of eighty miles, and took up our line of march along the shore of the Bayou Teche, and the base of Clinch Mountains, yesterday afternoon, and are nothing them vicescents. halting at Camp Bisland for our trains to come up. We continued our march to New Iberia is clear. Sherman arrived there yesterday.

with but little opposition from the enemy. Dur
(Signed)

J. G. Foster,

Major General Commanding ing this march from Berwick we found the coun-

ren waste. A three days' march brought us to Opelousas, the enemy still retiring, skirmishing Opelousas, the enemy still retiring, skirmishing with our advance whenever they could gain a good cover. Finding that the rebels could not be brought to a general engagement, our Generals concluded to halt for a few days, and we accordconcluded to halt for a few days, and we accordingly set to work and pitched our shelter tents, had scarcely got our camp established, when we ed. were visited by one of those prairie storms, called in this country "the norther." A cold, piercing wind swept through our open tents, attended with a drenching rain, from the effects of which with a drenching rain, from the effects of which we suffered intensely. At this juncture, illustrating the old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention," our old war-worn Colonel, T. W. Porter, set to work with ax and spade, cutting up sods of earth, forming them into blocks in shape to suit, and commenced building a chimpage to suit, and commenced building ney at the end of his tent with a fire-place fronting inward. In a very short time he was quietly seated in his tent before a comfortable fire. None of us thought it prudent to question the utility of us thought it prudent to question the utility of the operation, but contented ourselves with the impression that we should soon see our Colone's chimney close en mass. In this, however, we were mistaken. It stood the test, and we all fell to and built each of us a sod chimney, and now the greatest inquiry in camp is, to ascertain whose chimney draws best. It has become a settled fact that owing to the adhesive texture of the soil here, the sods can be cut in blocks and formed into a chimney and fitted to a tent in a very short.

The valley road near Rutledge, in the rear of Kansom's column.

Yesterday the whole rebel cavalry withdrew in the direction of Knoxville. Graham's brigade followed for a short distance.

It is reported that the roads in front are blockaded, and that the rebels have burned the railroad bridges at Strawberry Plains and Mersey Creek. If this be so, it indicates that Longstreet is or soon will be retreating. Our scuts report cannonading yesterday in the direction of Clinton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th. The Senate assembled at noon, and was called to order by the Vice President. The credentials of newly elected Senators were presented and the members were severally qualified and took the members were severally qualified and took their seats. Soone question was raised by Mr. Davis of Kentucky, in regard to the right of the Senators from

been sweeping over us for the past week, depend was voted to administer the oath to the Senators ele upon it we shall not forget the sod chimneys.

yeas 36, nays 5.

Mr. Lane of Indiana, gave notice of the introduction

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following recent appointments have been made by the Governor, and commissions issued: 1 T MAINE CAVALRY. Horace S Cole,

2D MAINE BATTERY. Albert F Thomas, Thomaston,

Captain; Benj F Carr, Thomaston, 1st Lieutenant; Charles E Smith, New Gloucester, 2d Lieutenant. 3D REGIMENT—INFANTRY. Wm C Morgao, Cornville, Major; Abuer W Turner, Bath, Captain, Co K; Henry P Worcester, Gardiner, Captain, Co F; George C Hudson, Bath, 1st Lieutenant, Co A; Wm II Briggs, Monmouth, 1st Lieutenant Co B; Wm II Higgins, Phipsburg, 1st Lieutenant, Co C; Frederick H Strout, Durham, 1st Lieutenant, Co K; Chas T Hooper, Bath, 2d Lieutenant, Co B: Parlin Crawford, Gardiner

Lieutenant, Co B; Parlin Crawford, Gardiner, 2d Lieutenant, Co C; Quartermaster Sergt Thos McFadden, Bath, 2d Lieutenant, Co D; Henry H Shaw, Woolwich, 2d Lieutenant, Co G; Commissary Sergt Lorenzo W Grafton, Adgusta, 2d Lieutenant, Co K.

4th Regnery. Arthur Libby, Rockland, Captain, Co A; Henry G Ripley, Rockland, 1st Lieutenant, Co B; Harvilah Pense, Rockland, 2d Lieutenant, Co B; B; Harvilah Pease, Rockland, 2d Lieutenant, Co B; Jason Carlisle, Boothbay, Captain, Co E; Artemus Rob-inson, Damariscotta, 1st Lieutenant, Co E; Geo L Crockett, Wiscasset, 1st Lieutenant, Co G; Joseph B Babson, Brookline, 2d Lieutenant, Co G; Christopher C Gray, Stockton, 1st Lieutenant, Co I.
7TH REGIMENT. Thomas W Hyde, Bath, Lieutenan

olonel. 8th Regiment. John Hemmingway, Sanford, Lieu-Charleston, Surgeon.
13TH REGIMENT. John L P Ham, Lewiston, Captain, Co C; Augustus Myrick, Troy, let Licutenant, Co C; John D Felton, Harris, 1st Licutenant, Co C; Simon S Andrews, Biddeford, 2d Licutenant, Co K. 15th Regiment. Alonzo Coan, Exeter, 2d Licuten-

Alonzo R. Stratton, Albert M. Scott, A. K. P. Twombly, Edwin Miner, Eben Colson, John L nant, Co D; Atwood Fitch, Bristol, 2d Lieutenant, Co; Chesbury T Lothrop, Chesterville, 2d Lieutenant, Co; James W Childs, Farmington, 1st Lieutenant, Co II; ewis G Richards, Limerick, 2d Lieutenant, Co H; Corporals-Edwin C. Barrows, Sewall R Reeves, Hiram Perkins, Ambrose Hanson, Mark C. Grant, Josiah S. Arey, Merrill Hussey, James

> Lieutenant, Co K. 19ти Regiment. Selden Conner, Fairfield, Colonel. Turner, Poland, Captain Co F.
>
> 2D CAVALRY—VETERANS. Jason C Chandler, Corinth, 2D CAVALRY—VETERANS. Sason Consuder, Cornical, 2d Lieutenant and Mus'ering Officer; Ira B Twitchell, Patten, Captain Co A; Benj Merry, Bath, Captain Co B; 2d Lieut A J Nichole of Augusta, 1st Lieut Co B; Warren Mansur of Houlton, 1st Lieutenant, Co A; Noah Jewett of Readfield, 2d Lieutenant, Co B; Elijah

Gen. Sherman, which, by a rapid march from time without being almost annihilated. Eastport to Chattanooga, enabled Gen. Grant to they stood their ground nobly and firmly, when set on foot the movement which has resulted in Gen. Geary seeing it was of no use for them to driving Bragg's army from the front of our stronghold there, accomplished one of the most remark-In this advance the 7th Ohio lost all its officers, able feats in the history of army marches. Its course, for the most part, lay through the enemy's country. How this army was subsisted and country was subsisted and country. How this army was subsisted and country was subsisted and country.

and Saturday, Nov. 27th and 28th:

James F. Watson, Co. H., 3d regt., slight in head; H.
K. Johnson, Co. K. 3d regt., shoulder; T. O. Whitney,
Co. E., 3d, leg; A. F. Hutchison, Co. C., 3d, hand; Serg.
J. S. Balsen, Co. H., 4th, hand. The following are all
of the 17th Maine: Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, leg; M. Moulton, Co. F., sarm; J. E. Stocks, Co. F., knee; E. Cobb,
Co. E., hand; S. P. Estes, Co. H., foot; M. McKenzie,
Co. B., thigh; A. C. Pettingill, Co. A., shoulder; E. B.
Libby, Co. B., leg; H. D. Atkins, Co. K., breast; Serg.
Mather, Co. K., thigh; G. P. Oakes, Co. E., arm; J.
Deughty, Co. B., shoulder; B. S. Treadwortby, Co. B.,
arm; C. F. Sawyer, Co. I., face; James Hill, Co. I.,
hand; Robert Benson, Co. I., knee; Corp. J. B. Blether,
Co. G., head; E. Barrett, Co. D., fanger; G. W. Doty,
Co. G., breast; E. D. Antoine, Co. E., arm; Capt. E. M.
Sawyer, Co. D., abdomen; P. P. Bodkin, Co. A., thigh.
Capt. E. M. Sawyer and Lieut. J. M. Brown wagon, but the whole country for miles on either flank was despoiled of every article of food and every pound of forage. The citizens were sorely pressed for the necessaries of life, but the safety and sustenance of armies was balanced against this fact, and the beam swung in favor of sixtless of life, but the safety and sustenance of armies was balanced against this fact, and the beam swung in favor of sixtless of life, all strategies of life, but the safety and sustenance of armies was balanced against this fact, and the beam swung in favor of sixtless of life and left of the rebel line.

At this time the 2d and 3d brigade of Geary's division were ordered up. Our line then became extended in view of making a grand assault. Slowly our men advanced, and slowly the rebels retired toward the Gap and up the mountain along the safety of the rebel line. this fact, and the beam swung in favor of spolia-tion. A hungry army is blind to results, deaf to NOOGA. The storming of the great ridge in the battle before Chattanooga on the 26th, is thus intreaties, and in its track stalks hunger and des-

> and arduous march on foot, are fresh and strong, and rather recuperated by the leisurely ride. The trains were all brought through safely, and the manner. They did not all get away as we tool

G. Berry, one of Maine's most cherished and heroic sons, whose lives have been sacrificed for their country. The liberon is an excellent one their country. The likeness is an excellent one, nished to the artist by the family of the deceased General. The portrait will be sent, post-naid to General. The portrait will be sent, post-paid to any address, on the receipt of the price, 18 cents. McGilvery, on the 4th 1885, 1812 hatch-way, and was so seriously injured that he died in twenty-four hours afterward.

Latest Telegraphic Mews.

FROM EASTERN TENNESSEE LONGSTREET IN FULL RETREAT FOR

FOSTER'S CAVALRY IN RAPID PURSUIT. People Return Thanks. MEETING OF CONGRESS

ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND CLERK. New York, 7th. A special despatch to the Thouse

non and 90,000 prisoners.

Washington, 7th. The following has been received

ternoon, and are pushing them vigorously.

Couriers from Knoxville arrived last night. The road

ing this march from Berwick we found the country almost entirely deserted. The ravages of war appeared at every step of our advance, telling but too plainly that our victorious army had been there before.

From New Iberia we advanced upon the open prairie, which two years ago was largely cultivated for the growth of cotton, but is now a barren waste. A three days' march brought us to (Signed)

Majer General Commanding.

Reliable information being received that the insugent force is retreating from East Tonnessee under element of the two insugents from Lattice in the country of the cou (Signed)

A. Lincoln.

Washington, 7th. The Star has the following:

way out.
The Union scouts on the top of Clinch Mountain say

which are used only in the field on long marches, each soldier carrying his own on his back. We that large camp fires were seen last night, on the road from Blair Cross Roads to Rutledge.

There is no longer a doubt that Longstreet has retreat-

Afternoon.—There seems to be no doubt that Long.

space of time, doing excellent service.

ea and the members were severally quantum and their seats. Some question was raised by Mr. Davis of Kentucky, in regard to the right of the Senators from the new State of Western Virginia to take seats. He Where our next move will be we know not; but if we experience such a northern blast as has

of a bill to repeal the \$300 commutation feature of the number of votes, 181; necessary to a choice, 92. Mr. Colfax of Indiana received 101 votes, and was declared

The Message of the Precident will be communicated to the two Houses on Tuesday.

HOOKER'S BATTLE AT RINGGOLD, GA. The dispatches in our Record of the War, mentions a battle at Ringgold, Ga., subsequent to the retreat of Bragg from Lookout Mountain. The following particulars of the affair are given by a cor-"On Friday morning at 8.30 Gen. Hooker's col-

gold and became engaged. As we pressed for ward with rapidity and obstinacy, Osterhaus division being in front, the enemy slowly fell back through the town of Ringgold and towards the Gap, being closely followed up.
Supposing the enemy to be in small force, Gen.

Osterhaus pressed forward in line of battle with great rapidity. The enemy opened a scattering fire of musquetry from the top of the ridge, and also brought into action four pieces of artillery that swept the Gap, and threw their shells into the town and our lines. Notwithstanding this, General Osterhaus' men kept on their course at Gap. They had almost gained the summit, when the enemy showed his strength by delivering a terrible fire from the mountain top, at the same time succeeding in throwing a brigade each on the right and left of our lines. Our men stood their ground well, but at last had to slowly retreat, in consequence of the enemy's superior

strength and position.

The enemy finding our men falling back, followed them with great persistency and attempted to drive them across the railroad bridge by making a charge, but did not succeed. Gen. Osterhaus men bravely held their own, and kept their line

In this emergency Gen. Genry's division of the 12th corps, was ordered into action. Gen. Geary TREADERS. Solution Country, Faint and School Corps, was ordered into action. Gen. Gen. Gen. Learner at once ordered Col. Canby's brigade, commanded the William Knowlton, Lincoln, Major; Alfred L. at once ordered Col. Canby's brigade, commanded the thirty by Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on our thirty control of the Col. Creighton, around on the Col. Creighton, around on the Col. Creighton, around the Col. Creighton, a at this time by Col. Creighton, around on our left, to advance up the slope for the purpose of turning the enemy's right. The General's orders were promptly obeyed. The brigade got within about 30 yards of the crest, the 7th Ohio being in the extreme advance. Noah Jewett of Readneld, 2d Lieutenant, Co B; Elijan D Johnson of Lewiston, Captain, Co C; Melvin L Hutchinson of Gardiner, 1st Lieutenant, Co C; Rudolph L Dodge of Portland, 2d Lieutenant, Co C.

The March of Gen. Sherman. The corps of had even got on the crest when the enemy, by a

pushed along during its rapid march, is thus de-lines, two sections of Knapp's Pennsylvania bat-"A liberal amount of supplies was brought by ragon, but the whole country for miles on with the whole country for miles on with the country for miles on with the country for miles on with the whole country for miles on with the country for miles

All animals capable of carrying a soldier, his gun and blanket, were pressed into the service; and almost the whole command consequently came in mounted. The men, not fatigued by a soldier and the other two on the extreme left. After much patient effort we outflanked the rebel on the right and left, and the hills gained, drove the by a long remaining rebels from the Gap, and held the latter position.

The rebels then retreated in the most disor

300 prisoners.

It also appears on the 28th, after Gen. PORTRAIT OF MAJ. GEN. BERRY. We are indebted to the publisher, B. B. Russell, 515 Washington street, Boston, for a copy of an elegantly engraved portrait of the late lamented Gen. H.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN STOCKTON. A JOUNG MAN

The H

New York, Tribune's deta

the 6th corps, crossed the Ra position excep videttes statio south side of road leading t where they strike the cont per to Roberts On Thursday house, and ye march to effect corps. Gen. was in the adv clearing they line of rebel sk The first b thrown forward

by the first and
The 1st Ma
dense thicket,
back a mile and when the encur forced back ou Skirmishing the enemy wit line, consisting which first fell rallied, and v dolph's 1st R. 4th U. S. Artil rebels, consisti Rhodes' divisio onset of the engallantly repulinstance driven
The fight cea

ouacked at the miles from Loc wounded proba hundred and fif With such they left behin ing literally co Our propor the conclusion ours. But one gaged, that of The Herald's states that thi there was firin replying from o Then came a l port that Gon strongly post

Rebel Accoun FORTRESS ATLANTA. We have lost r ed are left in t tack on Look comparatively back by force on Sunday and Lookout Moun The corps of with unflinchin

have ceased a

and by repeat impression on o my pouring t troops, seeing army is now lost all their ed. Our wo cared for. Go Ringgold. Important fre

TAZEWELL, from outposts ward Virginia. 6 P. M. Th street has com around Knoxvi From Chatta CHATTANOOGA Palmer evacuat

The cavalry

southward dis

Gen. Mende's

WASHINGTO

found in force Ringgold to Cl CINCINNATI. I Chattanooga stagold, the 7th osing Col. Crai ed, and Adjuta missioned office regiment suffere Prisoners in are full of Te trying to get ho

tomac has fal Station, on the railroad. Well inform Meade's only m in order to prev That object has been ascertain Gen. Meade wi on the line of that he has per tion of the Wa It is cesually side of the Ran

from Headquar WASHINGTON tomac crossed the 26th af Nov the hills on the a very strong continuation which was the The enemy's carried by an keeping up the as well as the i

extensive move The Calling b perty. The en Retreat of Gen missing. NEW YORK, Washington de

vices of Longstr from which pla to Richmond. Knoxville has named is the ou CUMBERLAND forces left the Maj. Gen. Foste street in his. re closely pushing sults are anticip KNOXVILLE, To the New Younght, Nov. 28, line, and about

our pickets. To fuse us and con templated assau ing continued all "Early in the strong force upo Saunders.) The

Mews.

ESSEE.

REAT FOR

D PURSUIT.

NOXVILLE. that the

D CLERK.

to the Tribune et is retreating b Carolina. Our

be able to make lough he has 36

cavalry arrived 3d. Longstreet towards Bristol ond, and south the north and iter's cavalry is a the north side

began 472 can-

s been received

eet is in full re-

following with

nemy's cavalry

ight. The road

G. FOSTER, Commanding. 810 , r 7, 1863.

that the insu essee under cir-he Union forces

important post, all consequence, at the receipt of aces of Worship de to Almighty pational cause.

A. Lincoln.
following:
cavalry scouts
lair Cross Roads.

all night from heard the rebels the Yankees had g to fight their

Mountain say

brigade got the 7th Ohio

e enemy, by a force against

emy's fire was ly impossible

firmly, when for them to

ion under the reighton was at. Crane was

to press our

sylvania bat-pened a rapid

e of Geary's then became and assault.
y the rebels

he mountain ady fire, al-he enemy. the center. treme right the rebel on ed, drove the held the lat-

ost disordely as we took

Gen. Sher-

n. Howard, arker's Gap,

right, and on the same nd occupied ating parties

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ks. RESS.

The Campaign in Virginia—Details of the Actions on Friday—The Demonstration on Action on Friday—The Demonstration on Action on Friday—The Demonstration on Market Canal of Market

gallantly repulsed the redels, who were in each instance driven back in a perfect rout.

The fight ceased at dark. The 3d corps bivouacked at the two roads above mentioned, six miles from Locust Grove. Our loss in killed and wounded probably amounts to not less than three bundled and fifty.

From Knoxville——Rebel Loss in the Assault—Fight between Longstreet's and Fosters' Cavatry.

Knoxville, Nov. 30th. All well. The enemy was repulsed yesterday with heavy loss. Everything is going on well, and we feel very confident.

wounded prototy amounts to not less than three bundred and fifty.

With such haste did the rebels retreat that they left behind all of their dead, the ground being literally covered with them.

Our proportion of killed in the fight was very small and an inspection of the battle field leads to the conclusion that their casualties far exceed ours. But one brigade of the 6th corps was engaged, that of Gen. Russell.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac dispatch states that this morning (Monday) at 8 o'clock there was firing along the entire front, the enemy

thing is going on well, and we feel very confident.

Despatches state that in the assault on Knoxville on the 27th ult., the rebels lost over 1000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Special despatches from Cumberland Gap dated December 3, report that there was fighting yesterday at Walker's Ford, two miles from the Gap, between Foster's and Longstreet's cavalry.

In attempting to cross Clinch river we were repulsed with the loss of 50 men. We captured four guns.

A series of the property of th

station, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Well informed military men here say that Meade's only mission was to threaten Lee's line in order to prevent him reinforcing Lengstreet. That object has been falfilled, as Burnside has been ascertained to be safe beyond all doubt. Gen. Meade will, therefore, resume his position on the line of the Rappahannock. It is believed that he has performed his duty to the satisfaction of the War Department.

It is casually hinted to-night that the Army of the Potomac may go into winter quarters this side of the Rappahannock.

The following is the Associated Press dispatch from Headquarters Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the 26th af November, and concentrated the following day on Mine Run. The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the river in full force. The position of the enemy was naturally a very strong one, and he was found to be intended along his whole line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan, to turn which was the object of our aim.

The enemy's position was too formidable to carried by an assault. The great difficulty of knoxville, we know not. What his next movement will be may be predicted with conditions of which was planted on our work, at one time. Besides the prisoners, we captured the resulted of the his position on the line of the Rappahannock.

Besides the prisoners, we captured the next vermilities Mayou———The Rebels Reaghy me of which was planted on our work, at one time.

New York, 6th. Steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans——Cavalry Fight the arrived to-day.

The following is the Associated Press dispatch from New Orleans——The Rebels Reaghy me of which was planted on our work, at one time.

New York, 6th. Steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans——Cavalry Fight Reaghy Mey York, 6th. Steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans——Activity of the Coulsian and Star Vermillion Bayou. Here the 2d and 3d llinois are properly and a section of artillery, attacked the 4th Texas regiment, with

missing.

Retreat of Gen. Longs eet Confirmed—Rebel Defeat at Σημαχνίθε.

New York, Dec. 3. The World's special Washington despatch says:

"It is understood that the Government has advices of Longstreet's retreat toward Briston, Tenn. from which place there is railway communication to Richmond. It is certain that the siege of Knoxville has been raised, and the line of retreat named is the only one open to the rebels.

Cumberland Gap, Nov. 30. All our available forces left the Gap to-day, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Foster, with a view to intercept Longstreet in his retreat to Virginia. Burnside is closely pushing the enemy's rear. Decisive results are anticipated.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 30. (Special despatch to the New York Tribune.) During Saturday

foreign News.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The same journal announces that the English

Government is with regret about to decline to give adherence to the proposed Congress. The purpose of the Emperor is regarded with admirtion, but the means are not considered effective.

The arguments in the Alexandria case had been concluded. The Court will take time to consider its judgment. France.

The Memorial Diplomatique says that 15 of the 20 Powers invited to the Congress have re-Denmark. 11,000 soldiers have been called out and six war vessels are being fitted out. All hostile officials have received an order from Copen-hagen to take the oath of allegiance to the new king of Denmark.
It was reported at Madrid that two American ships with arms for the St. Domingo insurgents had been destroyed by a Spanish vessel off that

The Muchete

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AUG	USTA	PRI	CES CURRI	ENT.	
	CORE	RECTI	ED WEEKLY.		
Flour,	\$7 00 to	10 50	Clear Salt Pork.	900 to	10 00
Corn Meal,	1 25 to	1 37		6 to	7
Rye Meal,	1 25 to	1 35		10 to	12
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00		10 to	
Rye,	1 40 to	1 50		7 to	
Corn.	1 25 to	1 30		11 to	
Barley,	1 00 to	1 10		2 75 to	
Beans.	2 25 to	275	Red Top,	75 to	
Oats,	75 to	85	Hay,	18 00 to	
Potatoes,	45 to	50	Lime,	1 00 to	
Dried Apples,	6 to	8	Fleece Wool,	50 to	75
Cooking "	25 to	50		60 to	75
Winter .6	40 to	62	Sheep Skins	175 to	2 00
Butter	23 to	25		84 t	0 9
Cheese,	12 to	14		15 to	16
Eggs.	23 to	24		1 50 to	2 25
Lard.	12 to	14			0 7,00
Round Hog,			Wood, soft,	•••	\$4,00

BEST AMERICAN WRITERS,

Atlantic Monthly

FEATURES OF A PECULIAR INTEREST. To Sends for a circular and a specimen number, which will e sent gratis on receipt of four cents for postage, by the pubshers,

TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON, MASS. A CARD.

A CARD.

A CARD.

A CARD.

A COMMAN.

The Undersigned, in behalf of the Soldiers quartered in this city, herewith tend: to the Ladies of Augusta sincere thanks for their kindness in furnishing a liberal supply of refreshments to the men at their several camps on Thanksgiving day—an act of couriesy and generosity which is fully appreciated and will be gratefully remembered.

4J. W. FREEBE, Capt. 7th Me. Vols.,

Commanding Invalid Carps at Camp Frye.

W. P. JORDAN, Capt. 29th Veteran Vols.,

Commanding at Camp E. D. Keyes.

J. F. TWCTCHELL, Capt. 2d me. Cavalry,

Commanding at Camp Coburn.

THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE BEST PURGATIVE FILES.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

THE BEST PURGATIVE FILES.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

THE BEST PURGATIVE FILES.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

TO FILE CHEST. THROAT, RESPIRATORY ORGANS AND

To FARMERS.

The convention also voted that Arkansas be designed at track to the New York Tribune.) During started a Free State after the war.

The convention also voted that Arkansas be designed at track in the Work Tribune.) During started a Free State at personal tracking in the morning the continued all night.

The Arman of the liver, Dyspepsia, Continued all night.

The Arman of the liver pickets. This was intended as a feith to concumplated assault. Cannonaling and skarnish in continued all night.

"Early in the morning the enemy charged in Sunday." Part to morning the enemy charged in Sunday. They were not midway by a mur derous discharge of grape and canister and the battle is confirmed.

The Arman of the liver, Dyspepsia, Conditional discharge of grape and canister and the battle is confirmed.

The convention also voted that Arkansas be dealing at the convention of the liver, Dyspepsia, Condition of the

Two days later from Europe.

The steamer Columbia from Galway Nov. 24th for Now York, arrived at St. Johns' N. F. Dec. 5th.

Great Britain.

The London Spectator announced on first rate authority that Earl Russell is to retire from the Cabinet, Lord Clarendon being his successor.

No other journal confirms the rumor and the Herald, which is the only journal that notices it, says it cannot trace the rumor to any reliable source.

The Times says that probably no legal problem of equal nicety ever excited so much public interest as that which is involved in this case, and it trusts the result will put an end to all uncertainty as to the law of the question.

The Government has decided to stop the steamer Pampero, on the Clyde. Her owners allege that she differs little if at all from numerous merchant ships regularly fitted out on the Clyde, but the authorities are not satisfied with this. They had moored a gunboat close to the Pampero to prevent her escape.

The London Morning Post says that there is no truth whatever in the reported resignation of Earl Russell.

The same journal announces that the English is the revocation of the contained and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the attention of calisaya faith attention of Calisaya, for the preservation of the naturalization and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the authorities as occessor.

This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular distance by severa spaints disease by exposure and regular field. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Biters. This articles has opened none department of the contained as one of its principal light the contained as one of its principal light time. In the remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary distection or atmospheric causes, he invariant the world. The remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary distection or atmospheric causes, he invariant the contained as one of its principal light the contained a

CHADSHOW. For Inharmation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. For enfeebled digestion.
LAVENDER FLOWERS. Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.
WINTERGREEN. For Scrofula, Rheuwatism, &c.
ANISE. An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.
Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, corlander, snake-root, &c.

S.-T.-1860-X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but Have More Respectable People to Vouch

s and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitter agis what's the matter, and they know it: PLANTATION BITTERS CURB Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips. Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath. Flatulency and Indigestion. Nervous Affections. Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath. Pain over the Eyes. Mental Despondency. Prostration, Great Weakness. Sailow Complexion, Weak Bowels. LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPETSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants,
Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free
digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels,
Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on, a steel-plate label, with our private government stamp
over the cork.

ver the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 BROADWAY.
Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, aloons and country dealers.

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BROWN'S OR SORE THEOLOGIE, COLD, AN IRRITATED OR SORE THEOLOGIE, COLD, AN IRRITATED OR SORE THEOLOGIE, COLD, AN IRRITATED OR SORE THEOLOGIES, results in serious Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, often-times incurable. Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the aifected parts, and give shmost immediate relief. For BRONCHIAL TROCHES, CATARNIA, and CONSUMPTIVE COCHES, the Troches are useful. Public SPRAKERS and SULDIERS who overtax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should use them. Obtain only the genuines are sufficiently by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and surgeous in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent men. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and most Foreign countries at 24 cents per box.

\$9,00 \$11,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite 8t. Louis.

Conx—Western mixed, \$1,33; Yellow, \$1,35 \(\psi\) bushel.

Oxs—Western mixed, \$1,33; Yellow, \$1,35 \(\psi\) bushel.

RYK—\$148 \(\psi\) bushel.

RYK—\$148 \(\psi\) bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at \$15\) \(\psi\) 15.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool. 65 \(\psi\) 75 \(\psi\) b.

NEW YORK MARKET......Dec. 7.

Flour—State and Western heavy and lower—Super. State, 5,05; extra State \$6,30 a 6,40; choice, 6.45 a 6,50; round hoop Ohio 7.49 a 7,45; choice 7,55 a 9,50; superfine Western 5,00 a 6,15; common to good extra Western 7 0,00 a 7,50; Southern duli and unch'd—mixed to good 7,65 a 8,15; fancy and extra, \$3,25 a 10,00.

Wheat is better and 1 a 2 cents higher—Chicago spring 11,43 a 1,45; Milwaukie club 1,42 \(\psi\) 146; red winter western \$1,20 \(\psi\) \$1.7.

Wheat is better—mixed western \$1,20 \(\psi\) \$1.7.

Special Lotics.

THE BEST LITERATURE

BY THE

BEST AMERICAN WRITERS, \$\(\psi\) best better and 1 a 2 control in the proper success of the recruits' residence, the date of their enlistment, the place so the recruits' residence, the date of their enlistment, the place so the house of the Bounty to recruits.

By order of His Excellency,

ABNER COBURN,

Governor and Commander in Chief orders and directs:

Ist. That no City, Town or Plantation, of the relisted, now remaining unassigned whose residence is other than the place of his quota unless the quota of the City, Town or Plantation, in which said recruit residence, in the commissions, or premiums and compensation, will have their authority revoked and forfeit all claims to promotion, and all premiums and commissions, or premiums and compensation, will have their authority revoked and forfeit cliciants, who do not no rolefore the 12th instant returns to this office, a list of the names of all men by them enlisted under the present call up to that time, who are not yet rendexvoused, with the places of the recruits' residence, the date of their enlistment, the quotas to which they are a

DYSPEPSIA,

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

TONIC.

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION !

for them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Asserti AND WILL PAY \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF ronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Erectations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pitof the Stomach, Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a lying Posture, Dinness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Duil Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Epirits.

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO BUM OR WHISKEY,

IS THE BEST TONIC

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Back, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own famity, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink"

Yours truly, LEVI G. BEUK.

From Rev. I. Nesten Rev. D. D. Editor of the Eponelogical. Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Sontage,
Nubias,
Hoods,
Corsets.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

Let with the may receive the may thus contribute to the benefit of others. benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had almost desparred of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Phills.

Second the Lorent H. Kennerd, Pastor of the 10th Baptist

MILITARY GARMENTS

me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILA.

From the Rev. Joseph H Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir.—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoodand's Gersan Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debitity of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Yours, very Randelph, Pastor of Rantist Church Ger.

From Rev. Warren Randelph, Pastor of Rantist Church Ger.

a most exoclusin melicins. In cases of severe cold and general color, a list of the manne of all many bythen emilicite under the color, a list of the manne of all many bythen emilicite under the color, a list of the manne of all many bythen emilicite under the color, and the manne of all many bythen emilicite under the color, and the manne of all many bythen emilicite and colors. The presentation of the policy of the presentation of the colors of

PROPOSALS FOR SUBASTENCE STORES.

PROPOSALS FOR SUB-STENCE STORES.

SEALER PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at Augusta, Maine, till SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the following Subsis ence Stores to be delivered from time to time, and in such quantities as may be required for Secruits and Drafted men in camp at Augusta, Me, vis:

75 barrels Mess Sor.

375 barrels Mess Secf., of new packing, or
75,000 pounds Corned Bed.

200 barrels Flour of high Sode.

40,000 pounds Flour of high Sode.

40,000 pounds Hose Bread, in varrels.

250 bushels white Beans, in barrels.

1,000 pounds Coffee Crushed Sugar, in barrels.

4,800 pounds Godec Crushed Sugar, in barrels.

1,000 pounds Souchong or Oolong Tea.

1,000 pounds Souchong or Oolong Tea.

1,000 pounds Adamantine Candies, 12's full weight.

4,000 pounds Goded Hard Brown Soap.

2,250 pounds clean, dry Fine Sait, packages of 20 or 45 jbs.

35 bushels Liverpool Sait, 60 jbs. to the bushel.

250 pounds Ground Black Pepper.

500 bushels Potatoes 60 jbs. to the bushel.

250 golunds Ground Black Pepper.

500 bushels Potatoes 60 jbs. to the bushel.

250 golunds Ground Sait, sarrels.

The Subsistence must be of the best quality, and subject to

250 gallons of Molasses, in barrels.

The Subsistence most be of the best quality, and subject to inspection; the Corned Beef, the usual corning pieces in proper proportions, and all Stores in proper packages free of all expense.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids he may deem unsatisfactory. Proposals must be in Duplicate, with copies of this advertisement attached, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

THOS. C. J. BAILEY,
Capt. 17th Infantry, A. A. C. S.
Head Quarters Vol. Rec. Service,
Augusta, Me., Dec. 4th, 1863.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVEL

WENDELL PHILLIPS

IN MEONIAN HALL,

On Thursday Evening, December 10.
To be followed by

WHEELER & HOBSON.

Cashucres,
All Wool DeLaines,
Plaid Poplins,
Alpaceas,
DeLain

No. 4 Bridge's Block, Augusta,

DRY GOODS, In every variety, consisting in part of

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR THE TIMES.

THE SEASON.

A full assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Augusta to Cairo,
Chicago,
Detroit, Mich.,
Dunleith, Ill.,
Galens,
Iown City,
La Crosse,
Lisbon,
Milwaukie,
St. Paul,
Springfield, Ill.,
ALL RAIL ROUTE. Sprains ALL BAIL BOUTE.

For Tickets and other information, apply to
J. W. LAPP, Agent, Augusts,
And at all the Ticket Offices on the line of the K. & P. R. R.
Augusta, Oct. 12, 1863.

EINAE BEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held
At Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1863.
ELIAS M. CLARK, Executor of the last will and testament
of Eunice Shaw, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased,
having presented his first account of Administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
Order Andrews State of Winthrop, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the
fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why
the same should not be allowed.

I. K. BAKER, Judge. ALL BAIL BOUTE.

The king of all pain is caused by an inflammation of the nerves, is instandy cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment. Picurisy

Is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sore Throat and Hoarseness Are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of fiannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning.

Hendache and Throbbing of the Temples Is caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment. Weakness of the Back.

You will take one teaspoonful of the Liniment and four teaspoonfuls of water. Gargie the throat twice a day. In a few days it will be well. This one teaspoonful will be worth a dollar to you. For Bronchitis,

It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Boxbury, Mass. Price 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Evening tickets 25 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the Express Office of H. S. OSGOOD, or at the Bookstore of I. A. STANWOOD.

E. B. EMERSON, Sec'y.

INROLMENT AND DRAFT.

ALIENAGE,
UNSUITABLENESS OF AGE,
NON-RESIDENCE.
MANIFEST PERMANENT PHYSI DISABILITY,

AND VARIOUS OTHER DRESS FABRICS SUITABLE TO HEAVY SCOTCH SQUARE SHAWLS, (New Styles, for \$5.) CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,

Remember that the time for Exemptions expires on the 20th of December, 1863.

Persons can have their cases of exemption prepared and presented to the Board of Enrolment, on application in person, or by letter to

J. H. Manley,

50tf No. 6, Darby Block, Augusta, Maine.

The Members of MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

The subscriber offers his farm for sale situated in Vienna, containing 115 acres, with good buildings thereon—cuts 15 tons of hay, a good orchard, plenty of wood, and good pasturage. Also a Sugar Orchard of 200 young trees. In a good neighborhood, convenient to church and schools, and within two miles of the village. Price \$700 if applied for immediately.

For particulors apply S. A. ABBOIT, Vienna Village, or to the subscriber on the premises.

4w49

CHAS. E. PHILBRICK.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by BALLARD & CHASE,

No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Average HONEY: HONEY:: BERRY'S CELEBRATED ARTIFICIAL HONEY is equal to Bees in every respect, and cost but half as much per pound to manufacture. Any family can make it. Agents are making \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to per day selling it.

Full particulars free. Address

3m42

G. G. BERRY,
North Strafford, N. H.

SHEEP AND CATTLE FOR
SALE.

The subscriber has ONE HUNDRED

They are the Cotswold Blood, crossed with other Blood ewes, and
will sell a few Full Blood Bucks and Ewes: also one yoke of
Oxen, 4 Steers two years old, good size; 2 extra Cows; also one
four-year-old Colt, two fat Hogs, 10 Shoats, 100 bushels of Corn, 100
bushels Petatoes, 4000 feet Pine Boards from i inch to 3 inches
in thickness. Also 200 lbs. extra Butter and 20 tons English
HAY.

Byron, Oxford County, Me., Nov. 28, 1863. 6w21

IN EXTRACTING TEETH DR. SNELL USES IT.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING NOVEMBER 9th, 1868.

Passenger Trains leave as follows: LEAVE SKOWHEGAN for Augusta, Bath, Portland, Boston LEAVE SKOWHEGAN for Augusta, Bath, Fortunus, and Lowell, at 8.35 A. M.
LEAVE ACCUUSTA for Bath, Portland, Boston and Lowell, at 10.45 A. M.
LEAVE PORTLAND for Bath, Augusta and Skowhegan, at 1 P. M.
Freight Trains leave Portland and Skowhegan, daily.
B. H. CUBHMAN, Manager and Sup³t.
Augusta, Nov. 6, 1863.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Semi-Weekly Idne.
THE splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt.
WILLETT and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. HOFFMAN, will until
further notice run as follows: WILLETT, and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. MOFFMAN, will until further notice, run as follows: Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 e'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passes gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfertable route for travelew between New York and Maine. Passage \$7 includ-

for traveleve between New York and Maine. Passage \$7 including Fare and state-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York.

Doc. 15, 1862.

KENNEDY'E RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attention of the public is called to this most excellent of all Liaiments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that firsh is heir to.

Rheamatism
Is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Are caused by an over-extension and a sudden re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment—equally good for man and beast. Neuralgia,

Is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Bruises
Are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Lini-

he same should not be allowed.

H. R. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register. 52* Bilious Colic AUGUSTA LYCEUM, 1863 & 1864.

The Committee have the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Augusta and vicinity that the opening lecture of the course will be delivered by Is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a tempoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment in warm water every half hour until cured.

> Follow the directions in the circular around each bottle. For an Ulcerated Sore Throat,

To be followed by
JOHN G. SAXE, Dec. 17th.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Dec. 24th.

THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of R. I., Dec. 31st.
To be announced, Jan. 7th, 1864.

RALFH WALDO SWIKESON, Jan. 14th.
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Jan. 26th.
Da J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titoomb,) Jan. 28th.
EDMUND KIRKE, Feb. 4th.
REV. HENRY GILES, Feb 11th.
J. H. SIDDONS, assisted in Reading by his neice, Miss CAM
ERON, Feb. 28th.
The closing lecture, it is expected, will be delived by JOHN
B. GOUGH.
The Committee have spared no effort in securing the best talent of the Country, and they now appeal to the Public to sustain them by a liberal patronage.

Tickets to the Course, admitting the holder to Twolve Lectures, \$1.50.

Evening tickets 25 cents. And all inflammation of the throat, tonails and palate, with a dry, hacking cough, you will dilute the Liniment with four or five times its bulk of water, gargie the throat, and swallow the moisture. This never fails.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
THIRD DEFRICT OF MAISE,
Augusta, Nov. 25th, 1863.
All persons enrolled in this District, who claim that they are
the blade to draft on account of
ALIENAGE HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

MANIFEST PERMANENT PHYSI DISABILITY, may appear before the Board of Enrolment at any time previous to DECEMBER 20th, 1861, and present evidence to support their claim. If good and sufficient reasons are presented, showing that they are not liable to the draft, they will be stricken from the rolls.

ALIENS must present the affidavit provided for by the Regulations of the Department, setting forth all the facts of their case. The affidavit must be supported by the affidavits of two respectable citizens, (heads of families) who must testify to their own personal knowledge of the facts, to be accompanied by the affidavits of the proper Municipal authorities of the Sub-Disaticit in which the person claiming exemption is enrolled, showing that he has not exercised the right of suffrage, and that the persons making affidavits in the case are well known as responsible and respects le citizens.

NON-RESIDENTS must produce, First, their own affidavit as to their place of residence, circumstances of case, &c. Second, Fancy Silks,
Plain Silks,
Figured Black Silks,
Plain Black Silks, Ottoman Velours,
Poptin Mobair,
Striped Poplins,
Taffetas,
Lyonese,

NON-RESIDENTS must produce, First, their own affidavit as to their place of residence, circumstances of case, &c. Second, the certificate of the Board of Enrolment of the District in which a residence is claimed, that the person is duly enrolled therein. Third, the affidavits of the proper town or city officers that he is an actual and legal resident of such town or city.

FFRSONS OF UNSUITALE AGE will be required to furnish their own affidavit, accompanied, if possible, by the affidavit of their parents, or, if the same cannot be obtained, by the affidavit of their parents, or, if the same cannot be obtained, by the affidavit of their parents, or, if the same cannot be obtained, by the affidavit of two responsible persons, stating from their own personal knowledge the age of the person claiming exemption, and whether he is married or single; to be supported by an official extract from the legal register of births, by the production of the family records, or by other satisfactory documentary evidence. The affidavits of municipal authorities will be required as to the respectability and responsibility of persons making affidavits in the case.

No claim on account of physical dirability will be considered except in cases when the disability is plainly manifest and of a permanent nature.

No certificates from Physicians or Eurgeons will be required or received.

A. P. DAVIS,

4w51

Captain and Provost Marshal.

SECOND DRAFT, January 5th, 1864.

The Members of MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCES COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Members of said Company will be held at the Town House in Mommouth, County of Kennebec, on WEDNESDAY, the sixtenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in forencom of said day, to transact the following business, to wit:

1st. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

24. To choose a Board of Directors for the year ensuing.

3d. To see what alterations, if any, the Company will make in their By Laws.

Will Open on Thursday, Oct. 22d, 1863,

otton Rags,
Woolen Bags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Cotton Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Bubber, &c., &c.,
Supplies paid for the Ballary

Hay. Byron, Oxford County, Me., Nov. 28, 1863.

A wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears.
With a faultiess rhythm, and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
And blends with the ocean of years.

Boetry.

THE ENCHANTED ISLAND.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings, And a part of an infant's prayer: There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings, There are broken rows, and pieces of rings,

There are hands that are wav'd when the fairy shot

By the mirage is lifted in air; And we sometimes hear thro' the turbulent roar, Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before, When the wind down the river is fair. O, remembered for ave be the blessed jale.

All the day of life till night!
And when evening comes, with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile.
May that "Greenwood" of soul be in sight!

Our Story-Teller.

LOSING A LOVER.

"What on earth has become of Lucy Taylor's beau?" queried aunt Dorcas Jones, "I havn't seen him here in town since that picnic over to the Long Pond." "O, that match is broken up long ago," said the Widow Perkins, who had just dropped in to

Do tell!" exclaimed good Aunt Dorcas, industriously kneading her biscuits. "Well, it does beat all how very changeable the young folks is getting to be—girls especially. Now I thought he seemed to be a real likely young man indeed. Lucy Taylor is a right smart pretty-looking girl.

It seems a pity."
"Well, all I know about it," said the widow, "is that 'Squire Taylor's hired girl told my Jerusha Ann that she didn't believe they were rightly engaged, but he'd been paying attention to Lucy while she was away at school, and, after she went home, he came up to spend the vacation with Fred Taylor, and see how the old folks would be suited. While he was up there something or other must have happened, for the hired girl said she knew Lucy never got any letters from him, and hadn't got his picture, because she'd searched everywhere for it. May be he turned out to be a forger, or something dreadful; you can't calculate on young men now-a-days."

And the widow rocked h-reelf complacently, as

if it would have been rather a satisfaction to her to know that the young man in question was a "May be so," said aunt Doreas, reflectively;

"any way, its a pity; it seemed such a nice While the two old gossips are speculating, dear reader, I'll tell you confidentially, how it really happened that Lucy Taylor lost her lover.

Nobody ever said Lucy Taylor was a beauty, and only her partial friends thought her uncommonly pretty; but she had just such a sweet, loveable face as you may meet a dozen times a day upon the crowded street, and there was something so delightfully fresh and charming about her, that she seemed to draw all hearts to her by some magic of her own. Without being remarkable for beauty, wit, or wisdom, she nevertheless reigned supreme in her own circle, and that circle was by no means small. So, when she left the capital little village and went away to the

be her only fault, and she may improve. was the general testimony to her character. Outside the Seminary walls. Lucy found many admirers; and one of these-Henry Weston-was generally regarded in the light of Lucy's lover. How Lucy herself looked upon him was not definitely known; but one thing was certain; after making a diligent use of the few opportunities afforded by seminary rules for social intercourse, the young man was most opportunely invited, by Lucy's brother Fred, to come up to Ardley and help him spend his summer agreeably. Of course he accepted, for Fred Taylor was such a capital fellow, and it would be such a relief to get out of the city a few weeks. Then—I am not sure that this reflection came last-Lucy would be at home; and who has not felt the romance and witchery of country rambles-moonlight-twilight-shade,

sentiment and roses?

If Lucy was charming in the hot glare of city gas lights, what should she be in the pure, untroubled atmosphere at home? Young Weston leaned back in his chair, with Fred's note between his fingers, and pictured that home to himself as "a broad, green country place," and Lucy as the presiding divinity, shedding beauty, sweetness, and odor through the whole. It was very pleasant to think of, and, as he contemplated the vision, the minutes slipped so rapidly away, that he came within a second of being too late at his place in the bank—a thing that never happened place in the bank—a thing that never happened before, in all his prompt, methodical business life. Partly from nature, and partly from years of training in a business that required the utmost thoroughness and precision, Henry Weston's lead-ing characteristic was a careful attention to the allest details of whatever came under his hand to do. His employers trusted him entirely, knowing that no item entrusted to his oversight would be neglected or let slip for want of care or prompt attention. It was a character worth possessing, and the sagacious ones were not far wrong when they prophesied that he would take a higher place bank before many years. Certainly, he

was earning promotion.
Vacation days slipped around, and Mr. Henry
Weston made his arrival in Ardley, having been
duly heralded a week before by the "hired girl," so that there were plenty of curious eyes regard-ing the great lumbering hack as it drew up in front of Squire Taylor's house. There was the homestead, just as he had pictured it—large and breezy, with its graceful, shadowing clms; there was 'Squire Taylor, dignified and portly; his delicate, lady-like wife, who must have been once just what Lucy was now; there was Fred, with is rough, hearty greeting; and timid, fluttering Lucy, looking fairer, more enchanting than ever, in her pretty home dress of delicate lawn.

That very evening, as they all sat together in the old family sitting room, and Lucy sang, to a simple accompaniment, "The Ingle-Side," and such old fashioned songs as pleased her father best young Weston gave himself up for lost, and decided that he really was in love. Fred Taylor, with his hearty zst for hunting, fishing, rowing, and all country pastimes, gave his friend little choice but to devote his time to vigorous tramps and rides through meadow and thicket in search of sport. So it naturally happened that, when night brought them home, they were ravenously hungry, and too tired to be either brilliant or senti-

mental, and thus wooing went on slowly.

One day after a week had been wasted, as Wes ton mentally declared, a violent shower drove the young sportsmen home in the middle of the after-noon. It was pleasant, as they rushed into the yard, drenched and muddy, to catch a glimpse of Lucy's face at the window, as she sat contentedly with her sewing, and Weston blessed the thunder shower that had brought him the privilege of a

quiet afternoon with her.

They ascended by the back stairs to Fred's room but before they had half completed the process o donning fresh suits of clothing, the sun burst forth again in all its glory. To Fred's eyes there was something aggravating in this—a sort of provoking "don't-you-wish-you'd-stayed" expression, to the clear sunbeams, that seemed to have been

gathering brightness all the time. "There," said he, regretfully, "we might as well have staid; we were wet through anyhow, and I know I should have had that pickerel in half an hour longer. We might go back now," and he looked doubtfully at Weston.

Not I," was the emphatic answer; "I shall stay where I am for the present. Besides, I have conscientious scruples about that pickerel. I be-

most perfect bow that ever was.

Now Weston felt some delicate scruples abou invading a lady's apartment; but then, Lucy's room! He had a vague desire to visit such an enchanted place, and, at all events, how could he refuse Fred's repeated summons? So he crossed the hall, with his heart is a delightful tremor, the hall, with his heart is a delightful tremor, and entered its sacred precints searcely daring to cast a glance behind him. O, spirit of neatness! O, goddess of o.der! Who shall describe the room where he found himself! The floor was unweighted by the property of the control of the great battle fought before Chattanooga, and of the utter defeat of the army of Bragg by Gen. Grant, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 23, 24 and 25, 1863: swept; the bed was unmade; the washstand a miscellaneous collection of combs, brush, soiled towels and soap-suds. Slippers, dresses, every article of female apparel, were lying in confusion on the floor. Not that Weston saw all these items of discomfort; he only took in a general impres-

got that you are not accustomed to duckings, as

into the hall, and lay there, a silent witness of the invasion.

Down in the sitting-room was Lucy, as faultless as ever in all her appointments, and Weston drew his hands across his eyes with a vague impression that he had been dreaming unpleasantly. The hours of the afternoon and evening flew rapidly and pleasantly by with books, and music, and social chat; and if visions of that untidy room ever thrust themselves upon Weston's mind, he put them resolutely away, and went heartily into the amusements of the hour. Alone in his own room he made a dozen plausible theories to account for the condition of things—perhaps it was not Lucy's room after all; Fred was such a blundering fellow; at all events, he could not think of casting away his idol for one unlucky discovery; so, with thoughts roaming in a beautiful future, Weston fell asleep.

"I am very sorry," said 'Squire Taylor at the

lighted to go, but sundry household matters would detain her half an hour or so. In the meantime her cavalier brought the carriage to the down looked with believe the down looked with the down looked with the down looked with believe the down looked with the down looked with believe the down looked with the down looked with

Now the room directly under his was occupied by an ancient spinster, a distant relative of the brigade and the right of Gen. Willich's.

I should like to see the time," said Cousin a sh

going riding with them ragged stockings on?"

"They won't show through my shoes," was the quiet answer,, "and I havn't any better ones."

"S'pose you should get turned over and sprain your ankle?" said Cousin Barbara, stalking your ankle?" your said Cousin Barbara, stalking your ankle?" your said your said

"It's so hot in my room," said Weston, apologetically.

"I'll warrant Cousin Barbara has got up a fire," said Fred, laughing. "I don't believe that woman was ever warm in her life. She ought to live in the torrid zone, wherever that is."

Every one said it was a delightful picnic, and that Lucy Taylor never looked prettier in her life than she did in her dress of delicate blue, and the few white flowers in her hair. Weston looked admiringly upon her; but he walked and danced with her in secret terror, lest, by some unlucky to ascend the mountain, and formed line."

dom."

The next day Weston astonished the Taylors by announcing the necessity of his immediate recatching every vacation for two years, and I'm not going to see you murder him."

"O, what sunshine!" exclaimed Fred, "and raining, too. There must be a rainbow, somewhere."

And he leaned out of the window with boyish enthusiasm to look at it.

"I can just see the end." said he, bringing in the conscientious scruples about that pickerel. I become the presence was neceded at the bank. Fred remonstrated vigorously—the 'Squire politely urged his further hospitalities, and Lucy was secretly disappointed; but, in spite of all, the portmanteau was packed, and the lumbering hack directed to call in season for the evening train.

"I can just see the end." said he, bringing in "I dare not trust myself another day." said

The War for the Union.

THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA. Full Particulars of the Three Days' Fighting The Cincinnati Gazette's Chattanooga corre

The First Day's Operations. The operations were to have begun on Saturday, Nov. 21, but owing to the heavy rains, and the partial destruction of the pontoon bridge upo which Sherman was to have crossed, the move was delayed indefinitely. On Monday rumors be ately to the open window.

"Isn't it glorious?" said Fred; "and only see how finely the village is lighted and only see order to develop any retistics dispersion in "Isn't it glorious?" said Fred; "and only see how finely the village is lighted up against that back ground of black clouds. Ardley is the prettiest village in all New England, I do believe."

Ah, Fred, you little thought in what bewildered ears you were pouring your rhapsody.

"I believe you have taken cold," he added a moment after, as he noticed the expression of Weston's face; "let's go down to the fire—I forgot that you are not accustomed to duckings as

A few minutes after 1 A. M. on Monday, the The thoughtless, good-natured fellow shut the troops all being in line of battle, and the enemy lining the crest of the hill looking upon the magwindow, and followed Watson out of the room, kicking one of Lucy's dainty slippers aside, that prevented his closing the door. It went spinning into the hall, and lay there, a silent witness of the invasion.

Hing the crest of the first had he have siege guns of Fort Wood, under charge of Lieut. Dunwoddy of the 12th Wisconsin Battery opened fire, and, as if it had been chosen as the signal for the advance,

so, with thoughts roaming in a beautiful future, Weston fell asleep.

"I am very sorry," said 'Squire Taylor at the breakfist table next morning, "that I find myself obliged to send Fred away on business to-day; but I dare say Lucy will do all she can to entertain you till he comes back."

"Delightful!" thought Weston to himself—"a whole day without dragging up and down those everlasting trout brooks, or tranping through the brush after imaginary partridges and rabbits, that never were there and never will be."

"So, with many assurances that there was not the least danger of having a dull time, he watched Fred ride away gaily on his black pony, snapped his fingers as he closed the gate, and went back to the house to propose to Lucy a ride to the romantic little lake they had told him so much about.

Lucy was good enough to say she should be delighted to go, but sundry household matters are supported by the singer and large senting mainly Hindman's division, and a large senting mainly Hindman's division, and a large support of the section for the section of the mountains. meantime her cavalier brought the carriage to the door, looked with habitual caution after every strap and buckle of the harness, and then went up to his room, with a masculine idea that a woman's half hour was a very indefinite period indeed.

The enemy, induiting its interior treatment, and its interior that a fire of artillery from the ridge, to cover their retreat, and, for a few moments, this was very vigorously maintained. Little or no damage was done, as our troops were now safely behind and on a couple of hills, known as the Bald Knobs.

the quiet little village, and went away to the busy city of B—, she quietly won her way to a high place in the regard of both teachers and pupils. Some of the teachers, it is true, wished at times Lucy was a little more prompt and thorough in her recitations; there were so many little golden grains dropped out and prompt and thorough in her recitations; there were so many little golden grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains dropped out and prompt and thorough in her recitations; there were so many little golden grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains dropped out and prompt and thorough in her recitations; there were so many little golden grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers, it is the more prompt and thorough in her recitations; there were so many little golden grains dropped out and prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains and the prompt and thorough of the teachers are grains and the deep stream lay in Gen. Howard's front, and it was determined to obtain possession of that as a defile to his position. But the meantime Gen. Sherman's 15th corps was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel was prompt and thorough in her recitations; there were so many little golden grains dropped out and overlooked by her that, though she gathered up a tolerable sheaf from the harvest fields of knowledge, the careful, studious toilers found much that she lost.

"Lucy isn't thorough enough; but it seems to her fittle field golden grains dropped out and overlooked by her that, though she gathered up a tolerable sheaf from the harvest fields of knowledge, the careful, studious toilers found much that she lost.

"Lucy isn't thorough enough; but it seems to her fittle field go pattering down the stairs. He her wine force in Wood by her that, though not so rough and rugged as lost of this stream. Though the force in Wood by Gan. Should this stream. Though the force in the works on his left flank, and these were developed as soon as Gen. Howard moved for were developed as soon as Gen. Howard moved that she lost.

"Lucy isn't thorough enough; but it seems to her little field go pattering down the stairs. He little field go from the doubt this stream. Though the force in Wood by Gan. Should this stream. Though the force in Wood by Gan. Should this stream. The hill or hills extend to the was just following, when her voice caught his lank of this stream. Though the force in Wood by Gan. Should this stream. Though the force in Wood by Gan. Should the will be sold at very low prices and warranted to look out Mountain, is nevertheless very difficult of accounts in the following had of the service of a very superior Cutter, from that been routed, there still remained a force in the was just following, when her voice caught his lank of this stream. Though the force in Wood by Gan. The hill or hills extend to the was just following and though not so rough and rugged as look out Mountain, is nevertheless very distinction. In a was followed by the seal of the stream. Though the force in Wood by Gan. The hill or hills extend to the was just following and though not so rough and rugged as following and though not so rough and rugged as f a sharp sarimish, the enemy parasitency is a sharp sarimish, the enemy parasitency is denoted by their own. Seeing this, Gen. Granger sent Gen. Semuel Beatty, hitherto in reserve, by a flank movement, to the right of this position. He came upon the enemy parasitency is denoted by the came upon t and scold."

The only answer was a sort of growl, and in a flank, with a vigorous attack by General Howard moment there was a kind of spud, as if the article to be mended had been tossed upon the floor.

This was followed almost instantly by an excited rifle-pits, and the important portion of Bald relamation.

Knob. The positions taken were intrenched, and the center found itself next morning in a strong,

your ankle?" said Cousin Barbara, stalking around the room. "Any way, you'll know they are ragged yourself, and before I'd wear a hole inside my shoe, I'd have them full of—of——"
"Coals of fire," suggested Lucy, with an aggravating little laugh.
"No. gravel stones," concluded Cousin Barbara, as Lucy flitted out of the room.
Poor Weston, who heard every word of this colloquy, felt so much ashamed of himself that he could hardly look Lucy in the face; but sho looked as fresh, and sweet, and beauteous as a morning glory, with the dew still wet upon it.
"I am safe for the present," thought Weston, as he handed her into the carriage; "no danger of my committing myself to day."
And yet it is a fact that, several times before evening, he was only saved from venturing his fate upon one bold move, by a dim recollection of grim Cousin Barbara and the unlucky stockings. It was a plesant day, and yet not as enchanting as he had promised himself; and he was not It was a pleant day, and yet not as enchanting as he had promised himself; and he was not very sorry to be once more at home, and meet Fred's jovial face at the cheerful tea-table.

Then came the old routine of hunting and fishing for the position, the position of the position, Sherman intrenched his position and prepared for an attack at an early hour the ensuring morning. The enemy, on observing this heavy force on his right flank, went vigorously to work to strengthen his position.

with her in secret terror, lest, by some unlucky ly began to ascend the mountain, and formed line step he might bring to light the secrets concealed of battle, facing northward, with Gen. Geary on by the sash about her slender waist, and he found himself glancing nervously at her collar, lest it sades which form the gap of Lookout Mountain. might by some chance become unfastened.

"What if she were my wife," he said to himself; "she would keep me in continual martyrdom."

These palisates formed an insurmountable obstatele to the ascent of the force to the summit. His right resting against there, his left extended about half way down the mountain. Whittaker and

being attacked in the rear, and hastily retreated repulsed and pushed into their works. Gen. to the rifle-pits on the eastern slope of the mountain. But it was not until they had suff red very self, and thus ended the assaults by Gen. Sherseverely in prisoners. Gen. Hooker met with un- man. expected success, and as he swept around the mountain cut off and secured several hundred prisoners. These fellows hid in the rocks and bushes and surrendered at discretion. Many of the day, and which was to ruin them. Gen.

they supposed they had been exchanged, as they were told.

Halting only to secure these men, Hooker continued to push around the mountain, and had obtained a strong foothold on the spur of the point, when he found the enemy in his rifle-pits on the east slope, prepared to make a more systematic and a stronger defense. He pushed forward, however, continuing his skirmish fighting on a heavy scale. This engagement was kept up very scriously until late in the afternoon, when a change was made, and the enemy driven from the rifle-pits. They were immediately occupied by Geary. But the enemy rallied and made a charge for the possession of the works they had just relinquished. They made a desperate effort. Geary, out of animunition, was about being overpowered when reinforcements arrived under Gen. Carlin, and the Thirty-eighth Iodiana, Second and Thirty-third Ohio, and other regiments of that fine brigade going in at double-quiex, the enemy gave up and fell back under a murderous fire, to hastily constructed works in the rear, and covering the Summertown road. Carlin had come up about dark, and his repulse of the enemy left us in possession of their works and the entire field in the valley on either side of Bald Knob two strong storming partyes. The right one was the immediate command of Gen. Palmer, and consisted of Gen. Sheridau and the two brigades of Gen. Sheridau and the two brigades of Gen. Sheridau and the two forns were ordered to strike the mountain, about a mile apart, and to make the secent as rapidly as was consistent with good order. Immediately on reaching the summit, the two forts were to be taken possession of and held.

The enemy was encountered in considerable force in his rifle pits at the foot of the mountain, but after a weak resistance, the rebels turned and fled, endeavoring to reach the summit of the hill. In this few were successful. Many laid down in the trenches and surrendered, while many others were shot down as they ran up the hill. Our men pushed on, without halting, through the deserted ing the Summertown road. Carlin had come up about dark, and his repulse of the enemy left us in possession of their works and the entire field. We had only to push on about five hundred yards to get possession of the Summertown road to the to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the Summertown road to the literal to get possession of the summertown road to the literal to get possession of the summertown road to the literal to get possession of the summertown road to the literal to get possession of the summertown road to the literal to get possession of the summertown road to the literal to get possession of the summertown road to the literal to get possession of the summertown road to the literal to get possess

GEN. HOOKER PUSHING ON. hour's fight in intrenching himself two hundred yards nearer the Summertown road. While engaged in throwing up that night, works by which they strengthened their position, the Second Ohio, Col. Anson McCook, was furiously attacked by the enemy's sharpshooters. The fi_th ended in a repulse of the enemy, but with a loss of several officers wounded and four men killed.

This position Gen. Hooker held during the night. In the morning it was found the enemy division secured the one on the reded left. Gen.

heavy guns on the mountain. The Third Day's Operations. his campaign against the Cherokees) to the valley east of the ridge, and made the ascent of Mission Ridge at or near the old battle field of Chicka-mauga. He then moved northwest on top of the ridge, taking in Rossville, and gradually driving in the rebel left. He also took position so as to

valley. These movements occupied him the greater part of the day. GEN. SHERMAN'S ENGAGEMENT. was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel right, under the Kentucky renegades, Buckner and Breekinridge. The hill which was being attacked by Sherman is the highest peak of Mission

Gens. John W. Corse and Col. Jones, Fourth Virginia, from the left of the line. The movement began at 11 o'clock in the morning and our assault lasted only ten minutes. No sooner had our men appeared above the top of the hill than they were received with a tremendous velley of musketry. But nevertheless they advanced rapidly, charging a ritle pit of the enemy, and after a hand-to-hand conflict retired in some disorder, leaving their dead and wounded inside the ene my's outer work. But it must not be supposed that our men fled to the foot of the hill.

No sooner had they reached the protecting slope of the hill which hid them from the view of the enemy than they reformed in good style and laid down under the brow of the hill to await an attack in return. But the enemy did not dare to attack, but contented himself with the repulse he had succeeded in at quite heavy cost to both par-ties. The two brigades remained quiet for some time. At half-past 11 o'clock, Gen with his brigade, among which is the Fifty-seventh Obio infantry, went to the assistance of General Corse, and after a short delay, the whole proceed-

A SECOND ATTACK. This attack did not differ from the first in move ment or result, but it was more desperate and was persisted in much longer, the final retirement of our men not taking place until 12 1-2 o'clock an hour having thus been consumed in the assault There have been few more desperate encounters in the war than was this engagement of an hour, and it speaks volumes in praise of the men engaged, that, at its end, though much broken, they rallied at the slope of the hill and held the

and here the whole force laid down as before.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when it was discovered that a third brigade (Ranne's) was moving up the hill to the assistance of the other troops.—

This brigade formed on the left and rear of the two others. It was evidently intended at first to form line of battle, etchelon on the right, but the circumstance of the falling back of the first brigalism. circumstance of the falling back of the first brigade prevented the carrying out of this intention. This whole force was soon in readiness and moved

to the attack. But the enemy had not been idle. Seeing the heavy preparations making for the assault, he was forced to mass troops upon his right. It now appears that he marched them down the west slope of the ridge, and formed a line of battle at right angles to that of our forces. It was at the very moment that our troops, elated with the chances of success now presented to them, were moving forward to the attack, and had reached to within twenty-five yards of the enemy's forts, that this flanking force appeared around the spur of the hill, and began to pour in upon our right flank a most tremendous fire. Our forces attempted to change front, but it was too late. After a short and descrate, but ineffectual effort, the flank a most tremendous fire. Our forces attempted to change front, but it was too late. After a short and desperate, but ineffectual effort, the line wavered, broke and retreated in disorder, the line wavered, broke and retreated in disorder, the line wavered, broke and retreated in disorder, the line wavered by the line wavered, broke and retreated in disorder, the line wavered by enthusiasm to look at it.

"I can just see the end," said be, bringing in his dripping head, and crossing the hall into another room. "Come over here, Weston," he shouted, in a moment after; there's a splendid shouted, in a moment after; there's a splendid shouted.

bushes and surrendered at discretion. Many of them were unexchanged men taken at Vicksburg, and the question has risen what is to be done with them. It is evident from their conduct that they have been forced to take uparms against us, and all appear to be conscientious in saying that they supposed they had been exchanged, as they are told.

The right one was the control of the right one was the control of the right o

the centre displayed itself. The line of musketry fire was not heavy; and it was soon seen that they Gen. Hooker sent word to Gen. Thomas at nightfall that he had taken these works, and could hold his position. But not content with what he had already gained, Hooker determined to push on and endeavor to get possession of the summit or cap of the mountain that night. Reforming his line, with Grove on the left, then Wood's brigade, Carlin on the center, then Whittaker with two regiments of Osterhaus on the right, which still rested against the pulisades, he began again to advance, and succeeded in an hour's fight in intrenching himself two hundred yards nearer the Summertown road. While en-Gen. Hooker sent word to Gen. Thomas at had but few supports for their artillery. Gen.

night. In the morning it was found the enemy had evacuated the position, and Hooker took possession. Thus the night of Tursday left us in possession of two strong positions on the flank of the enemy; but Hooker's success enabled the enemy. He hastily pushed forward the rest of his regiments, to the support of those enemy to concentrate his line, a diadvantage gaged with an overwhelming force for the enemy, which was five output by the enemy. which was far outweighed by the advantages finding us in possession of the ridge, made a desgained. We took two pieces of field artillery, perate effort to recover from his disaster, and but the enemy succeeded in getting away his charged Turchin with all the force he had to spare from Sherman's front. But no sooner had the reinforcements of Turchin got into position, Immediately after taking possession of the countain, Gen. Hooker moved his column southward by the road on the summit, descending by Mickajack trace (the route taken by Jackson in the Cumberland was again victorious.

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Springfield, Nov. 13, 1863.
Subscribed and sworn to before me.

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Winthrop. Sept. 1863.

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KENNEBEC COUNTY In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on EENREBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of November, 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordersed, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. E. BAKER, Judge.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST: J. BENTON, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST: J. BENTON, Register.

51*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The PETITOS of HANNAH C. SMITH, Administratrix on the estate of George M. Smith, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Augusta, and described as follows: The homestead farm of the deceased, with the buildings thereon. That a partial saie of accepted with the buildings thereon. That a partial saie of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to her for said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to her for said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to her for said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to her for said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to her for said real estate.

HANNAH C. EMITH.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Navarmber 1823.

At Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Lois Whitting 2d, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordonard, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said in strument should not be proved. approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

H. K. BAKER, Judge. Attest: J. Burton, Register.
True copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register. 51* ENNEBEC COUNTY In Court of Probate, held

At Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 18
JOHN E. BRAIN ARD, Administrator on the estate of Da
T. Whiting, late of Winthrop, in said County, decreased, h
ing presented his final account of administration of the es ing presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
OBDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge. the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER. Jud A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY .. At a Court of Probate hel at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, GUSTUS T. BOWMAN, Administrator de bonis non, ill annexed, on the estate of Elias W. Bowman, ley, as and Country, deceased, having presented his fire of administration of the estate of said deceased f

Ownce:
Ordered That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...in Court of Probate, held
at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1863.
ELIZABETH ELKINS, widow of Chase Elkins, late of Payette, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
Ordered, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, Register. 51* NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, on the estate of BENJAMIN S. LEIGHTON, late of BELGRADE,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertak en that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Norember 9, 1863. 51* THOMAS ELDRED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Eatate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all in-

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of BENJAMIN BICKFORD, late of WATERVILLE,

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Augusta, Aug. 1, 1965.

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